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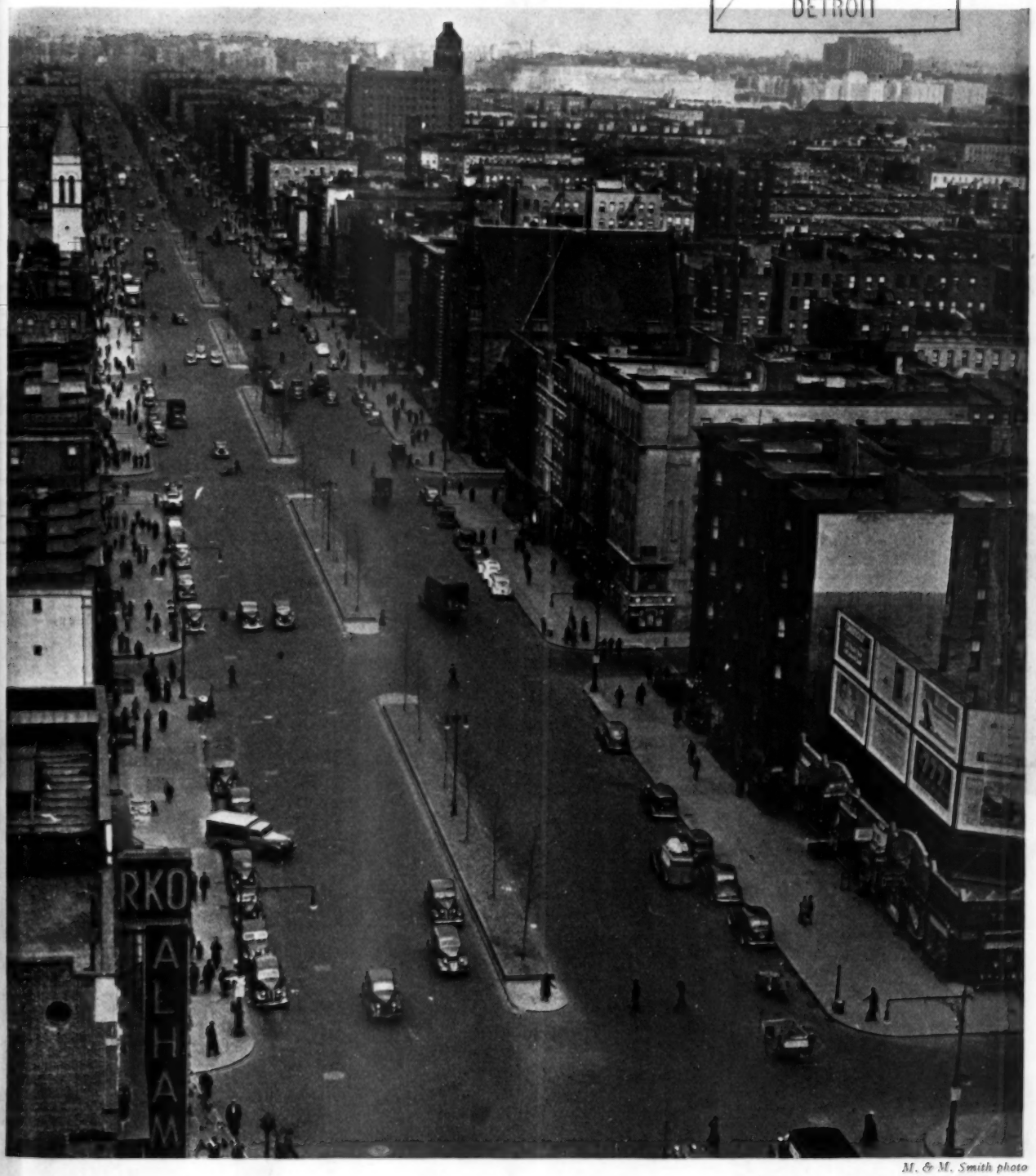

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COLLEGE AND SCHOOL NEWS

Heading the 59 honor roll students at **Lincoln University** (Mo.) last semester were Leonard McConnell (Richmond, Ind.) and Harold Holliday (Kansas City, Mo.), both seniors, and Miss Colette Logan, a sophomore. Colored members of the new 7-member Board of Curators are Dr. J. E. Perry, Kansas City, vice-president; Principal F. L. Williams of Vashon High School, St. Louis, and Principal C. C. Hubbard of Lincoln High School, Sedalia.

Missouri's House Appropriations Committee upped Lincoln's appropriation recommendation by $75,000 to to $481,000 following a plea by Lincoln's President Sherman D. Scruggs.

The busy **Knoxville College** debating team has just completed a tour of North Carolina, Virginia, District of Columbia and Maryland, meeting A. & T. College, Henderson Institute, Virginia Union University and Howard. The debaters are Merlin Harper, St. Paul Epps and John Reinhardt. Prof. T. D. Jarrett, their coach and head of the English department, accompanied them.

Commemorating the 40th anniversity of **Ft. Valley Normal and Industrial School,** Dean Aaron Brown delivered a radio address over Station WMAZ on April 2, urging adequate financing of common schools, better-paid teachers, better buildings and increased library facilities. Beginning in an old lodge hall 40 years ago with a few pupils and three teachers, Ft. Valley now has 50 instructors, over 1,000 students enrolled with 800 more in summer school and extension classes. Its plant covers 90 acres and consists of 18 fine buildings worth a half million and an annual budget of $90,000.

To **Howard University** Library the noted journalist Oswald Garrison Villard has just given a valuable collection of anti-slavery volumes and newspapers.

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be addressed to the Committee on Scholarship and Student Aid before May 1.

Hampton Institute's honor list for first half 1938-39, Group One is headed by James R. Alexander, Jr., Rother C. Blunt, William C. Cooper, David G. L. Foster, Mildred R. Cooper, Audrey E. Gray, Mildred L. Gregory, Marie I. Higgins, Esther F. King, Sarah F. Thomas and Naomi C. Watson. They earned two and one-half times as many quality-points as session-hours carried, and are allowed complete freedom in the class attendance, except Trade practice.

Hampton's Creative Dance Group, headed by Charles H. Williams, of the physical education department, recently returned from a successful tour in the East.

At the **Storer College** Annual Declamatory Contest on March 10, with contestants from Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia schools, first prize went to Julia Law, Martinsburg, W. Va.; second prize to Sidney Finger, Middleburg, Va., while honorable mention was given Dolores Berry, Charles Town, W. Va. Charles Town school won first prize last year and retained the silver cup for one year.

The 20th Junior Oratorical Contest was hed on March 31, the first prize going to Constance Dent, Keyser, W. Va.; second prize to James Washington, Winchester, Va., while honorable mention was given to Mary Morris Taylor, Charles Town, W. Va.

A limited number of scholarships at **Atlanta University** will be open to men and women eligible for graduate study for the academic year 1939-40, President Rufus E. Clement announces. Applications should be made to the Registrar before June 1. Scholarships were given this year to students now working in 11 departments. They are graduates of 38 colleges in the U. S. and abroad.

A W.P.A. allotment of $3,714.00 has been granted to **West Virginia State College** for school furniture repairs, according to President John W. Davis.

For its book fund **Morgan College** has just received $500 from Dr. Ross Thalheimer, $800 from an anonymous friend and $50 from the Baltimore Chapter of the Girl Friends. To date $1,840 in cash has been contributed and scores of valuable volumes, newspapers and periodicals. $3,160 is needed to match the General Education Board's $3,000 offer.

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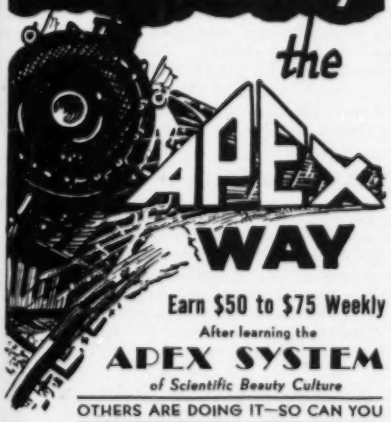

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Principal speakers at the **Shaw University** second annual students' Christian conference, April 2, were President Nannie H. Burroughs, National Training School for Girls, Washington, D. C.; President J. W. Seabrook, Fayetteville (N. C.) Teachers College, and Miss Velma Pressler, student field worker, N. C. Baptist State Convention. Student and faculty representatives from ten North Carolina colleges attended. Another featured speaker was Dr. Sherwood Eddy.

Southern University's Silver Anniversary celebration was climaxed by a personal visit and speech by Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Southern has a two-million-dollar plant, a current one and one-quarter-million-dollar building program and 1,400 students.

The **Bennett College** Choir, under direction of Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett, left Easter Monday on its annual northern tour. The new $100,000 Thomas F. Hogate Library was dedicated April 16. On April 15, the conference of North Carolina Librarians convened in the new library to honor Miss Florence R. Curtis, director of the Hampton Institute Library School. Bishop Robert E. Jones of Columbus, O., has presented the college with a valuable 43-volume collection on Abraham Lincoln.

The 54th Founders' Day Address at **Morris Brown College** was delivered on March 9 by Dr. James R. Stroud of Jersey City, N. J., the oldest living

(*Continued on page* 155)

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THE CRISIS *was founded in 1910. It is published monthly at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., by Crisis Publishing Company, Inc., and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The subscription price is $1.50 a year or 15c a copy. Foreign subscriptions $1.75. The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscriber may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while* THE CRISIS *uses every care it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November 2, 1910, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879, and additional second class entry at Albany, N. Y.*

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THE COVER

Years ago Lenox Avenue was the main Harlem thoroughfare, but in recent years there has been a shift westward to Seventh. The photograph on the cover was taken looking north from 126th street. Just behind the cameraman and to the right a few blocks is the Triborough Bridge linking Harlem with the New York World's Fair—a matter of twelve minutes by automobile through 125th street. Looking north on "The Avenue," as it is called in Harlem, we find Williams Drug Store at 128th street, one of the best equipped and most modern drug stores in Harlem. Also at 128th street is the Metropolitan Baptist church. At 129th street is the Salem M.E. church where the Rev. F. A. Cullen, father of Countee Cullen, the poet, is pastor. At 131st street is the stump of the famed "Wishing Tree" used by Negro actors from time immemorial. Between 131st and 132nd is the Lafayette Theatre, home of the old Lafayette players, now housing WPA productions. Almost at 132nd street is the well-known Mimo Professional Club, gathering place of Harlemites and out-of-town visitors.

Near 133rd street is the office of the *Amsterdam News* and on the west side of the avenue, almost at 135th street, is the famous Small's Paradise. Arising high in the picture with a stubby tower on top is the Harlem Y.M.C.A., just off the avenue on 135th street. Also just off the avenue on 137th street is the Harlem Y.W.C.A.; and on the corner of 137th is the well-known Monterey Grill, gathering place especially of summer school students and others of the younger set.

On 139th street, running between 7th and 8th avenues, is the row of brown stone houses occupied by many of Harlem's elite citizens. At 143rd street is "Mike's," known to Harlem visitors even before the prohibition era. Far up at 149th and 150th on the west side are the Paul Laurence Dunbar apartments and beginning at 151st, the new Harlem River Houses, government low-cost housing project.

NEXT MONTH

THE CRISIS will carry the promised article on Negro architects, engineers and chemists. There will be, also, a short article on the public health program which has been inaugurated by communities living along the Main Line outside of Philadelphia, and a story of the fight which Missouri citizens have made against the attempt of the state legislature to side-track the decision of the United States supreme court in the Gaines case.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Clara Glenn lives in St. Paul, Minnesota.

•

Dr. W. Roderick Brown, a staff member of the Tuberculosis League Hospital of Pittsburgh and of the City Tuberculosis Hospital, is lecturer and clinician for Post Graduate Institutes sponsored by the National Tuberculosis Association.

•

David Chanler lives in New York City. Rose E. Rowe lives in a suburb of Philadelphia. Edwina Streeter Dixon lives in Chicago. Elizabeth Yates Webb, member of the Board of Directors, is chairman of the 1939 Annual Conference Committee. John W. Parker is dean of A. M. and N. College, Pine Bluff, Ark. Gloster B. Current is president of the Detroit youth council and president of the youth section of the Michigan State Conference.

Colleges for Today

By Clara Glenn

RANDOLPH EDMONDS, in his article "Out-of-date Colleges" in the November CRISIS, generously suggests presentation of other points of view. May one reader take advantage of that opening to offer views in partial opposition at least to some of the assumptions as well as the proposals in that article?

That educators should re-examine their premises and processes because of the apparent failure of an existing type of training is a sign of health in education itself. One can freely concede that present schools are at fault, and it would follow then that change is necessary. But that admission having been made, one could ask whether education must "every once in awhile drift into a doldrum where existing concepts and techniques become outmoded and fail to meet the demands of a new world reality." The author of the article seems to take for granted that it must, at least that it is the reasonable habit of educational concepts and techniques to become outmoded. Particularly his—may one say, uncritical—acceptance of the modes of the day—sublimination of the individual, indoctrination of the group, and exaltation of a leader-actor—his acceptance of these as moulds which education can be somehow made to fit in a workable fashion leads the reader still more to credit him with the notion that education generally should change with the times, not superficially merely, but radically.

The age of rugged individualism being past, he says, the Negro must no longer be educated to be an individualist. An age of mass force and mass movements having arrived, education must be adjusted, by radical operation, to enable the Negro to act forcefully and effectively in this environment. The intrinsic merits of these two ideals in education Mr. Edmonds does not judge; their expediency in the present "world reality" seems to be the norm which he recognizes in his discussion. Arguing from such premises, one can suppose that if the present modes of group force were to be superseded by another age of rugged individualism, or by some other conception of the personality of man, Negro education should be remodeled again to methods and concepts likely to be workable in that ideology. In other words, education should be changing perpetually with the shifting notions and techniques of the world outside the schools.

This writer continues the discussion of Negro colleges by asserting that they must not sublimate the individual to the state, but re-establish the humanities, emphasizing the worth of the individual

But are there no constants in education? It would seem that there must be. Otherwise, education, of all the arts—or sciences—is the only one which can have no accumulation of wisdom with the passing of the centuries—no wisdom, but the facility of an about-face with the veering winds of thought and manners.

Human Nature the Same

Times do change, certainly, although their fluctuations, considered in the long light of history, are probably less pronounced than they appear at the moment. But there is one element in the educational problem which does not change, and that is the nature of the subject to be educated and the nature of the persons upon whom he must exercise his energies after he leaves school. Human nature does not change. The task for educators would seem to be to discover—or recover—methods of training the powers of that nature to their fullest possible perfection, and at the same time to acquaint the student with human forces and habits in particular, so that he would be enabled always to act at his best, that is, wisely and well, under any conditions of the human scene.

Powers necessary here, whatever the particular social mould or situation, are acuteness of perception combined with reasonableness of judgment, an intelligent skepticism in the face of current hysterias, an ability to deal with ideas, to seek and perceive relationships and causes and results, and to think out a thought to its end. A wide knowledge is a requisite to these habits of mind; knowledge is the very means of growth; and the college curriculum must therefore cover a reasonably wide range of knowledge. But a hodge-podge of bits of information such as the author protests against in the present curriculum does lead to bewilderment rather than to wisdom. The college evidently needs to present to its students the relationships of fields of knowledge and their bearing on each other and on total truth; it needs to establish knowledge itself on intellectual foundations; it needs to teach philosophy. Newman calls a man uneducated until he acquires this philosophic view. To most American college graduates, philosophy is *terra incognita*.

Mr. Edmonds does well also to decry the preponderance of science in education. Not that physical science is not vastly important, nor that the diligent pursuit of its content is not a severe and fruitful mental discipline. But knowledge of this science is not the supreme need of the student today, nor in any day. The recent suggestion of an eminent English scientist that discoveries and inventions should probably be kept secret or suppressed in some way so that they could not be used to the detriment of the race is not an inapposite comment on contemporary education, even if it is an illogical solution of a problem. It is man—not natural force—that has run amuck in modern civilization, and if he has let the creations of his hands become a true Frankenstein, perhaps the lesson is that he should set to work on himself. The necessary equipment for a student would seem to be a knowledge of his own nature and the nature of his fellow-men. Not principally a knowledge of their physical nature—the contribution of science; but a knowledge of those qualities and habits that set them off from physical nature and denote them as human. This knowledge is the whole purpose of the humanities.

Literature of Prime Importance

The humanities aim to perform the two-fold task of education, that is to train human powers and to acquaint with the human scene. They perfect the activity of the mind by the discipline of the word, the means of thought and of the communication of thought; and they exhibit to the student the world of men from the beginning, so that the fashions of the centuries—tyranny or license, slavery or individualism—do not confuse him, but, rather, appear familiar and expected, and engage his unsurprised and intelligent action.

Of prime importance in a humane education is the study of literature. It does not, of course, equal in worth or dignity the sciences of philosophy and theology, which present the necessary bedrock of ideas upon which any conception of the nature of man is necessarily built. Literature has intimate interrelations with both these studies,

however; and besides, it performs an office of its own without which their tutelage is not fully effectual. Exception ought surely, therefore, be taken to Mr. Edmonds' advocacy of the study of cultural subjects (among which subjects literature is obviously included) as a sort of budgeting of present delights for future enjoyment in "leisure time." This last term with us has come to mean hours when we are free from our daily work, time in which we have nothing else to do.

It is true that the pursuit of literature can lighten and fructify these hours, but it is surely a misconception that that is the only office of the cultural subjects, or even a principal one. "Culture" implies digging deeply, planting seed, and *working* the soil, so that a healthy plant grows. Cultural subjects dig into the mind, work it, and make it fruitful. Their discipline is the study of things human—man in his actual history, and still more in the intensified and discerning view of him which the line of great artists of the world—creators—have envisioned and then embodied in expressive form, deep and meaningful.

Literature is not just for holidays in the thirty-hour week, any more than it is for a dilettante's ecstasy. It is not just a leisure-time activity, nor an escape from the reality of toil. Rightly taught, it presents a continuous and profound contemplation of human life through the centuries. Rightly pursued, it is one of the most difficult and intellectually satisfying of studies. It catches and interprets reality. It is even truer than history, as Aristotle says, because it universalizes. To quote a modern literary critic: "All forms of art of a permanent order are intended not only to please and to excite, . . . but to call into play the entire human capacity—for sensation, reflection, imagination, and will." To call into play the entire human capacity is to educate it. Nor is the promotion of "creative" activities of college students in literary art, of any consequence in comparison with this study. Artistic genius is not the product of a classroom; the school cannot make novelists. But it could perform its own intellectual duty by educating them. A not unlikely result would be fewer novelists, and better ones—a distinct boon. (I do not, of course, depreciate creative work, nor imply that the school should not encourage talent; I only say that the school stultifies itself if it emphasizes this kind of work at the expense of the study of the literature of the past.)

The school likewise will have done well if it produces fifty *intelligent* critics of every one original book produced. Mr. Edmonds laments the present overproportion of critics. I doubt if it is so high among either Negro or white groups. Surely one of the most crying tasks of the schools is to impart the ability to judge intelligently the written word, to decrease the immense and pathetic gullibility of a so-called literate nation. We are as little adept as we well can be in the critical discernment of implications in current literary and dramatic art, or even in "current" political theory—which is usually very old theory re-hashed—and we are wax in the hands of any charlatans who wish to practice on us.

Negro Education Little Different

I have been speaking in a general way of education, not particularly of Negro education. But the problems are essentially the same, I believe, though not necessarily the same in superficial details. Mr. Edmonds calls for an experiment that will take into consideration the "basic facts of our times, and the special situation of the Negro as a minority group and as an American." The basic facts of our times are not so different from the basic facts of all times. Emphases may shift with the centuries, but the student to whom the history of men is a familiar page, and the words of the past a familiar heritage of wisdom, will be at no great loss in meeting the particular emphases of our times and country.

The "special situation of the Negro as a minority group" is, however, another matter. Here, indeed, are very special needs and "soul-searing problems. What particular modifications of a basic humane training are necessary to meet them I do not discuss. I should like, however, to state a few objections (an easier task) to Mr. Edmonds' proposals because I think some of them unwise for any group.

"Since group-unity is the most essential end of any forward-looking type of education," he says, "cooperation must necessarily bulk large in any system of training." But surely group-unity cannot be an essential end of education. Unity in any human group is not an end in itself; a far more important consideration is the sort of goal toward which the unified group is working. The reasonable man will ask first, and every time, before identifying himself with a group in any endeavor, what the merits of the endeavor are, or what principles these persons are uniting about.

I know the ends which Mr. Edmonds proposes are eminently worthy, and pressing: they can be grouped under the phrase racial freedom. But freedom is the end; group-unity is only the technique; and the tone of his discussion—indeed his statement—transposes these two in value in the process of educating. The point is important because the transposition in school would, I believe, debase education, besides being likely to result in actual retrogression later when the technique ("drilled" in unitl it became "an attitude of mind") could be utilized for unworthy ends. Personal judgment can never justifiably abdicate for any principle of mass action. If group-unity is postulated as an end in training, then the judgment will habitually abdicate. But if the school could accomplish the highest possible intellectual development of the individual person (and it can at least try, for this is due the student), then it would have insured the only type of action which is worth anything, whether it comes from group or individual. Moreover, even as a technique, mass action has but the deceptive appearance of effectiveness. Its success is ephemeral. Only mass conviction, and that is individual conviction, is permanent in the long run. It is individual perfection that is the aim of education.

Cooperation Not Belittled

I hope that I am not belittling the noble principle of cooperation which Mr. Edmonds advocates, nor am I overlooking the fact that he has argued for the adoption by the Negro group of a philosophy to guide action. He did not develop this last argument, however, and it is on that question that the whole matter of significant effort and attainment depends. Not only must a dynamic group have a well-understood basic philosophy, but, besides, it matters very much what that philosophy is. The discovery of true and human principles to work toward constitutes the work of becoming educated. A comprehensive and humane understanding of the past is not too broad an equipment for the student who is attempting to formulate these principles intelligently.

Cooperation is an ideal worthy of a college, so long as it is taught as secondary to the demands of right reason. It is in reality a manifestation of the spiritual principle of love, of which present fascist and communist regimentations are a hideous parody; and only its cultivation will withstand their ultimate triumph. But cooperation is a method of working; you may train the student in it, but first you must train his reason how to choose ends toward which to work, else he—and all—will act wildly and "without reason." Education ought surely go to the source; it must train to wisdom, so that the mind can perceive right ends. And so trained, and having chosen, the individual person may often find it good to oppose his group in a particular activity, instead of cooperating with it. Seeing farther than they, he may well judge that the part of love and wisdom is

against "group-unity." Many a prophet has been without honor in his own country.

Intellectual training does not, of course, make the full man. Charity, unselfishness, the virtue behind right cooperative action, is essential even to the personal happiness of the individual. We cannot live to ourselves alone; we are not happy so. The colleges should therefore teach this principle of cooperation. But I question whether the techniques suggested by Mr. Edmonds can accomplish that end. Many of the disciplines of school life can be made to enforce the lesson of unselfishness, no doubt; the enormous significance of cooperative economic enterprise can be taught, as can the actual methods of such management in various school enterprises.

But methods of "mass learning and mass reactions," emphasis on "individual similarity with the group," drilling in cooperation until it becomes a "reflex action"—these methods (if they are possible), besides injuring the main purpose of education, which is the development of the mind to its highest capabilities, would necessarily fail to insure cooperation because they are mechanical measures exercised from without. The habit of right cooperation, if it is to be taught to mature and reflective students of college age, requires most of all to be infused as an ideal, and then as an ideal with an intellectual foundation. The idea of cooperation, and its expression, consist in a delicate and deliberate balance between free satisfaction of one's own desires on the one hand, and self-sacrifice for the sake of the group on the other. The control must be inner and individual; coming from without, it debases; it is no longer cooperation.

Yet to establish an intellectual basis for this ideal is a full-time task, leading into the deepest and most difficult philosophical considerations. The school is the place for intellectual exercise, however; let it live up to its name. The ideal is well worth the labor, and only in that way can an ideal worthy of a student be established. The pursuance of this ideal leads past philosophy into religion, of course; for only there can the paradoxes of self-love and self-sufficiency be resolved. Moreover, no discipline, I believe, less than a religious one is sufficient to motivate the consistent practice of cooperation. A relevant observation here is the religious cast assumed by the contemporary totalitarian ideologies of Russia and Germany, where leaders have been shrewd enough to discern the necessity of religion, even if in travesty, to motivate unified action, even where force is a ready stimulant. Men consent to give themselves, it seems, only when a god is somewhere in the bargain.

Should Re-establish Humanities

In establishing the ideal of cooperation, literature is of immense assistance. Here are embodied—that is, *in bodies*, real and visible—the ideals of the race. The abstractions of philosophy may often fatigue and elude the intellect; the inexhaustible detail of history confuse. But art—the creator—shows in true accents the world as it is, and men as they always have been, the best and the worst of them. It presents men and ideals to the life. For students in school to study together a great literature is for them to acquire a most powerful unity of ideas and ideals; it establishes an inner, human communion between them, and also between them and the great of all the ages of our civilization. They come to speak each other's language, as we say, and to think the same things good.

Let the new college consider the re-establishment of the humanities for all who come to learn, and then let it teach these vitally and profoundly. And if there is to be emphasis, let it be not an imitation of current totalitarian techniques, "sublimation of the individual to the state or to large organized groups." That way lie individual degeneration and so group degeneration, as surely as these were inherent in rugged individualism. Let the emphasis be rather—where it has always been in the humane traditions of the West—on the indubitable and immeasurable worth of each human person. Only so are both freedom and cooperation assured.

Memories in Maytime

By Herbert Eli Dickson

Your hair is gray now,
Your eyes are deepened by the very years
That brought us happiness!
But sleeping there,
Dispassionate and pale,
I see you rather as you used to be . . .
The fickle maid . . .
The pretty carefree wife
I carried home one day!

Remember
How you stood beside a little mouse gray cabin
And tucked your plaited hair
Beneath a big blue homemade bonnet,
Remember . . . remember
How I'd watch your every twist and turn;
Each pleat and wrinkle of your gingham gown,
That hid too well the dainty dusky toes
I liked so much to see!
O yes, these may be days
And days as pleasant as were those I knew,
For men of other years to muse upon
And cherish . . .
Yet, try to tarnish one of them,
My precious memories!
There's not a single modern scene
Can match the glowing beauty
Or cloud the brilliance of
Our youth!

My darling,
There's the same old flivver that I drove you in,
To Mammy Rosie's house across the way,
Our wedding night!
Remember . . . remember
How we went the longest road,
Stopping, starting, wondering, and wishing
That each night could be as beautiful as that had been,
And kept the folks all waiting!
O it was heaven . . . heaven such as since
We've seldom known!
The pines, so fresh;
The scent of flowers on the gentle air;
The gray moss draped along the road
By Master Parker's place;
The husky frogs;
The chirping of the crickets in the everglade;
The ghostly rumbling of the bridges
When we crossed the riverlets!
Remember . . . remember
How you feigned to be afraid
And held me closely
When we started through the swamp!

A large round yellow moon
Was painted on the sky that night.
A mile or two away we saw the house,
The quaint and rugged little house
Where paradise was to begin
For two in love!
A dark brown boy,
A light brown girl,
A yellow moon
Above a fairyland
Designed for us alone!

God . . . but she can't . . .
Can't remember!
God . . . she's gone . . .
Gone never to return;
And folk expect me to pretend
That she's away for just a little while . . .
Would that she were!

The Jackson Whites: An American Episode

By David Chanler

A curious colony of mixed blooded people exists a stone's throw from New York City—people part Indian, part white and part Negro

LAST spring several metropolitan newspapers ran articles about a group of poverty stricken people, referred to as Jackson Whites. Several thousand of them are scattered through the Ramapo Mountains of northern New Jersey and lower New York, less than an hour's ride from New York City. The point around which they are most highly concentrated is Ringwood, New Jersey, a company town unconnected with any other place by either railroad or bus line.

The prime mover in the original publicity given to the Jackson Whites was the Rev. A. F. Chillson, pastor of a Protestant Episcopal church, doing missionary and charitable work among them, who had what appeared to be a genuine social interest in their plight and a realization of the inadequacy of private efforts to alleviate their condition. He was quoted in the Newark *Sunday Call* as having said: "The State is willing to spend something like $12,000 a year to keep up the Ringwood Manor House, the historical place about a stone's throw from here, but so far we haven't been able to get the State Health Department to give any special attention to conditions among the Jackson Whites. And they are abominable."

The New York *World Telegram* declared of these people: "One in ten has a radio—the old battery sets because there's no electricity. One of fifty has been to a motion picture. None has ever owned a new dress or suit or pair of shoes." (Rev. Chillson collects old clothing which is supplied to the Jackson Whites at give-away prices.)

They live mostly in tar paper shacks (kerosene lamps, ancient outhouses) owned by the Ringwood Company, which rent for six dollars the month to those who are working, one cent to the unemployed. Up to 1931 most of them worked in the now abandoned local iron ore mine owned by the same company. Some of them are still employed by the Ringwood Company in various menial tasks on the real estate developments promoted by this firm. They are paid in credits good at the general store, and as in all such towns seem to be hopelessly in debt to the company.

Infant Mortality High

There is no agriculture to speak of; some of the women make sewing baskets of maple saplings, and some with the aid of home forged adzes make wooden scoops.

An unlicensed midwife practices in Ringwood, using unsterilized instruments. The infant mortality rate is very high; 130 per 1,000.

The Jackson Whites have been isolated for a period stretching back over 150 years. There is among them a whole gamut of strange facial characteristics and colors such as one would expect in a people in whom had been mixed the blood of Indians, Negroes, Germans, Englishmen, and Italians. They suffer from the usual crop of ills prevalent among those who are compelled to adjust their lives to tremendous dietary deficiencies. They are regarded as "negro" because it is the dictum of society that even the faintest tinge of black blood shall so mark one.

The story of the origin of the Jackson Whites is not unique; it has countless parallels in the United States. In fact, it might be said that the story of these faintly recorded groups, ignored or looked down upon by the articulate portion of society, forms a crucial part of America's heritage. And yet, even today there are those who can not rise above a callow appraisal of such as the Jackson Whites. (Typical of this is Albert Payson Terhune, himself a resident of the Jackson White area, who in his novel "Treasure" refers somewhat contemptuously to these people as "white trash," "degenerate mountaineers," "blue-eyed niggers.")

In the beginning, they were all fugitives. Even the Indians were recent arrivals, victims of some private war in the south; the Negroes, runaway slaves; the Hessians, mercenaries, deserted from the British army; and then, the Revolution over, a few thousand white and Negro women (brought to America by a man named Jackson; thus, Jackson's Whites and Jackson's Blacks), confined for the use of the King's soldiers in an enclosure in what is now Greenwich Village, were driven out of New York City and along with an unknown number of consorts, Hessian and British deserters, were shoved from town to town, stoned, jeered and cursed at, attacked by dogs, until finally they found safety in the Ramapos among the Indians and ex-slaves.

Cut Off 150 Years

Cut off from the benefits of society they had no need for its restrictive laws. Marriage and divorce were matters of will. (Or force.) Religion was practically unknown, superstition rife.

Thus they lived, largely isolated, despite (or should one say because of?) their proximity to New York, for over 150 years. From time to time there were new additions (and defections, of course), more runaway slaves, outlaws, two Italian brothers, etc.

It is said that there was much inbreeding, but there is reason to believe that the extent to which this is true has been greatly exaggerated. At any rate it is certain that this so-called inbreeding has been blamed for many ills that would more correctly be ascribed to poverty and isolation.

In the glare of last spring's blast of publicity (photographs with captions: "Along New Jersey's Tobacco Road," "Hill-Billy Colony Discovered 45 Minutes From Broadway") Commissioner William J. Ellis of the New Jersey State Department of Institutions and Agencies assigned an assistant to investigate conditions among the Jackson Whites. But to date nothing has been done, and there has been no announcement of the results of this "investigation." An earlier report on health conditions made by a committee of doctors lies buried somewhere in Trenton.

The Ringwood Company does not want any publicity. One of its officials has categorically denied the existence of any such thing as a Jackson White.

And the church? The Rev. A. F. Chillson has been moved by his superiors to a different church. When spoken to, Rev. Chillson was suddenly very hostile. He now refuses to speak to anyone concerning the Jackson Whites and refers all strangers to his church superiors, no matter what their credentials.

Meanwhile the condition of the Jackson Whites remains unchanged.

30TH N.A.A.C.P. CONFERENCE
Richmond, Va., June 27–July 3

New Control of Tuberculosis

By W. Roderick Brown

TO the celebrated Greek physician Hippocrates, who was born on the Island of Cos about 460 B.C., and whom we still regard as "The Father of Medicine," we are indebted for the first accurate description of the clinical behavior of pulmonary tuberculosis. Singularly significant is the fact that his observations were made without the aid of the microscope and many other indispensable instruments which we have at our daily command. Many other notable observers subsequent to him have made contributions equally as worthy. Nevertheless, it was not until the nineteenth century beginning with the work of Bayle, enhanced by the invaluable contributions of Laennec, and crystallized by the crowning achievements of Koch did our modern conception of its infectious nature, and the correct management of this devastating malady evolve from a heavily clouded mystery into the bright daylight of present day medical science.

The foundation having been laid by the emiment immortals mentioned, recent workers of no less repute pyramiding their contributions to the subject have proved that tuberculosis is communicable, preventable and curable.

In the days of yesteryear, an individual once labelled as tuberculous remained tuberculous, and actively so, until the Grim Reaper effected his exodus by the tuberculosis route. Today, however, from the assidious toil of tuberculosis workers one submitting himself for early diagnosis and proper care (all other things equal) is restored to health and returned to gainful employment whereas heretofore a fatal termination would have been definitely inevitable.

Assembling the modern equipment which we have at our disposal for diagnostic precision, today we have: improved technique in physical examinations; newer concepts in the proper evaluation of symptomatology; our case finding procedures have been greatly facilitated by the use of the tuberculin test; and accurate laboratory methods in the examination of sputum and x-ray interpretations have unmistakably clarified an ancient mystery which not only baffled the best medical minds of the past but held in torturing subjection countless myriads of hopeless victims.

Blazing the path of these modern diagnostic procedures, therapeutic weapons with which to combat the enemy

DR. W. RODERICK BROWN

have likewise been introduced which have very substantially brightened the outlook for many tuberculous patients. Accordingly, today we have in common use augmenting the time honored rest treatment many methods of producing surgical collapse of the lungs. However, it must be remembered that we possess no known drug which cures tuberculosis. This is only accomplished by supervised rest in bed, and the proper use of good food and fresh air. One should not be erroneously misled that bed rest may be discontinued after the institution of surgical collapse of the lungs. The purpose of surgery in pulmonary tuberculosis is merely to accelerate and enhance the efficiency of the treatment by rest in bed. Physiology teaches us that the lung under normal conditions is never at rest, but that it expands and contracts at least 12,000 times per day throughout life. Therefore, since the healing of any tuberculous process is in direct proportion to the amount of rest received, the augmentation of physiologic rest by splinting the diseased lung with one or more of the recognized surgical methods, produces most gratifying results in many cases suitable for its application. Thus, when we pause to evaluate the beneficial results of our modern contributions in treating this disease, the rationale for their continued use may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. The sputum is rendered bacillus-free in a much shorter space of time, thus having a great effect in protecting those who come in contact with the patient.
2. The patient is rendered symptom-free in much shorter space of time, in consequence of which his ability to infect others soon become nihil.
3. His period of hospitalization is minimized, thus reducing the financial burden on his family, city, state or federal government, and at the same time making beds available for others on hospital waiting lists.
4. One's health is not only returned much earlier, but the affected individual is restored to gainful employment decidedly sooner than if given only rest in bed.

Tuberculosis is the greatest single cause of death between the ages of 15 and 45, the ages which one should be of greatest economic value to his community.

Tuberculosis comes from a microscopic germ, and is transmitted from person to person by direct contact. Such a person who has been in contact with active tuberculosis is known as a "contact"—in other words, contact cases are those who have spent more than a dozen hours in the same unventilated room with the disease present and the patient untrained. Contact cases may or may never develop clinically manifest disease but should be periodically examined for early manifestations of activity. Tuberculosis is such an insidiously developing condition that not infrequently one may be actively tuberculosis and spreading the disease to his associates with frightful rapidity before he becomes aware that he is not only ill but a dangerous source of contagion.

By way of prevention, we believe that if every case is promptly reported, properly isolated, placed in the hands of skilful physicians and nurses, and if all contact cases which undoubtedly furnish the continued source of supply could be periodically examined, almost complete eradication of the disease would be accomplished.

Tuberculosis morbidity and mortality figures may be further minimized by the institution of health education programs, for example, by teaching the public to seek early medical advice; by periodic examinations of those in

(*Continued on page* 158)

. . . Shall Make You Free

By Rose E. Rowe

AND I saw a vision. . . .

In the blackness and oblivion of night appeared a point of light in the far distance. At first a tiny gleam, it spread, diffusing the thick clouds of darkness and scattering them into grey smoke. And I looked; and in the midst of the now shining light, there appeared a figure, gaunt, angular, but withal majestic—and black. On her brow were recorded the marks of sorrow and suffering; but her eyes were undaunted, unafraid, and her step was firm as the powerful figure quietly approached the spot where I stood.

Would she see me? Would she stop? How should I greet her? Where had I heard of this gaunt brown woman before? But no . . . she strode past me unperceiving and almost vanished into the darkness from which she had appeared; but, drawn by an irresistible force I followed after. And still my mind, vague and clouded like the atmosphere through which I walked, kept saying—Who? . . . Who?

Then a light broke and there flashed before my eyes a scene I shall not soon forget. In a meeting place were gathered hundreds of people, men, women and children; living, breathing, sentient human beings, filled with longings and fears, hopes and aspirations. But it was about the middle of the nineteenth century—and their skins were black. Was the fight for freedom but a bitter struggle fought in vain? The rugged head of the speaker on the platform for once was bowed with a sense of defeat and despair, as gloom and despondency gripped the assembled multitude.

Now there arose a faint stir at the back of the vast crowd, as the figure of the gaunt woman appeared, powerful and majestic behind the discouraged people. And her voice rang out, rang like the tolling of a church bell on resurrection morning: "Frederick: Is God dead!" Her voice shattered the pall of gloom, and scattered the heavy clouds of discouragement. The speaker lifted his head—Frederick Douglass, great, indomitable and fearless fighter through long years for the freedom of a people. And now I knew whose was that powerful gaunt frame; it was that of Sojourner Truth.

The scene dimmed out before my eyes, and Sojourner Truth moved on. I followed in her wake.

There appeared before us another meeting place. Here the throng was attired in shining robes of silk, satin and brocade; bare arms gleaming, bare shoulders rising from lovely fabrics of a myriad hues. The men were attired in faultless black and white, with an occasional glimpse of jewelled studs. Laughter rippled; conversation ebbed and flowed, scattering cascades of wit and brilliance. These people too were brown of skin, of every conceivable shade from palest of high yellow, through rich golden brown to deepest ebony.

The dancing couples floated by us—the gaunt woman and myself—chattering as they went:

"You'll come, won't you? Oh, you must. Quite exclusive; only the best people, of course." "How are you, dear?"—nodding to one of a neighboring pair of dancers.

"Yeah—she's so exclusive she won't even be seen with her own husband."

"Yes, actually, he was received at the White House by the First Lady." (Listen, brown brothers down South; Social Equality for the Negro is now an established fact.)

"The bridge game was swell; but the cocktails were lousy."

"Money! That's the ticket. Get money — thousands, millions. Show them that a Negro can make himself a millionaire."

"Yes, positively; black as the ace of spades; and she *married* him!"

"Seen Roseanne lately?" "No—she's passing. Got a good job on Fifth Avenue; with a ritzy modiste. Doesn't recognize us now. . . . If I could only pass, though. . . ."

"Whiteman, Rudy Vallee! Not one of the lot is worth a nickel; none of them can touch the Duke." "Oh, but he's so outmoded, don't you think? Besides, after all, jazz is so lowbrow; give me Nathaniel Dett."

Scarcely daring to raise my eyes, I glanced at the lean brown figure standing close beside me. Her eyes were full of tears, and furrows of pain ploughed deep into the weathered countenance. "Dance, dance, children, and enjoy yourselves," she said. "There's nothing wrong in that. But you're petty; you're jealous; you're ambitious for power; and you want to be what you are not. That is not the way—not the way of Truth."

Sadly and with heavy step, as though shouldering the burden of her race again—a different burden now, yet no less heavy—she passed on; and the gaily colored chattering throng vanished from sight.

Then I saw a little room, a room filled with test tubes, retorts and chemical apparatus of various kinds. And in the midst of these was a slight brown man carefully checking the sheet of figures before him. Just a quiet, retiring scientist in a southern school, patiently working, working and ever searching for scientific truth. Dozens of valuable products from the peanut, from the common potato found by this humble scientist, seeking ever to benefit mankind, desiring nothing for himself.

And I saw a radiant smile light up the face of Sojourner Truth. "This is the way," she said—"the way of Truth."

As this vision in turn faded, there appeared in a circle of light a face of exceeding sensitivity, bearing the signs of intelligence, culture and dignity—one of the truly great of soul. Before him too was a sheet of paper. His hands were fine and sensitive—the hands of a creative artist, a poet. And I saw him write on the paper before him:

> And God stepped out on space
> And he looked around and said
> I'm lonely—
> I'll make me a world.

And Sojourner Truth smiled again, as she murmured: "Seeker and finder of Truth; great have been your gifts to a people."

The vision of the poet passed into the mist. Sojourner Truth drew herself up to her full majestic height, and with the rugged grandeur of a rock, weather beaten but enduring as the ages, stood gazing before her as though trying to penetrate the mists of the future. And again her voice rang out, clear as church bells at midnight: "The Truth—THE TRUTH—shall make you free!"

Black Boy Singing

By Eleanor Graham Nichols

I wanted once to fill the earth with beauty,
The air with new, brave song,
To lift the fallen poor from out their travail,
To crush all sordid wrong.
I yearned to meet the world's small, every lack
I had not learned then that my skin was black.

The song is still imprisoned in my bosom,
But none will bid it sound.
I long e'en yet to build a glad, new nation
With love its only bound,
But no one heeds or cares what is within
for they have seen the color of my skin.

Call It Social Security

By Edwina Streeter Dixon

A story of a happy crossing of the color line

ELAINE suddenly left the room. The entire situation, the setting, the guests, their conversation, clipped speech, the very atmosphere, were all so incredible! She felt she had to leave that swarm of eating, drinking, talkative people—all smelling horsey, all speaking a horsey language—and seek some spot, or some face, that would bring back to her bewildered brain sights and sounds more familiar.

With her hand on the dark oak of the balustrade she halted abruptly. She had heard Clyde's voice above the din drifting from the library door at the end of the vast hallway, and knew he was inquiring her whereabouts. It recalled her to responsibility. It reminded her that this, her first social venture on a large scale since coming to her husband's family home, was to make or break her socially; and would mean much more to her husband's career than she understood.

She smiled grimly as she retraced her steps. Little had she thought when she used to ride with Lester, Jim and the girls in Washington Park that such experience would be a stepping stone to friendly footing with these horse-and-hunt-minded English folk in Windringham-on-the-Thames. From Washington Park in Chicago—good old U. S. A.!—to England. From park riding on a rented animal to an English hunt—pink coat, fox, suet pudding, and ale! Not to mention the excellent mounts that were her husband's personal property. . . . Funny!

Two steps from the library door she sobered, and with palpitating heart, entered.

Most of her guests were standing about the fireplace, heavy plates in hand, their ale mugs on the mantle above the blue-tipped flames, while they lured steam from the damp riding breeches grouped about.

Clyde's eyes called her to his side, and apparently without losing a word garrulous Lord Bigham growled to him, consigning Chamberlain, Hitler and Mussolini to unhappy ends, Elaine knew he was, body and mind, aware of her. Her heart and face glowed with a warmth of love for him that seemed never to lessen—that must never!

While she sipped from the glass of sherry Clyde handed her, she looked about her and tried to realize that this was her home, these utterly foreign people were ones she hoped desperately to make her friends; and this long, lounging aristocratic Englishman, Sir Clyde Montague Inniss, M.P., D.S.C., V.C., her husband. Could she ever believe it? The score or more books she had read of English people of the upper classes came to life bit by bit as she looked about, as her small pink ears seemed to twitch like a puppy's, reaching for sounds familiar to her eyes, new to her ears. To be a part of this setting. . . . To be married into a family as old, and distinguished as this (forget how you deceived to get into it!). . . . To be accepted by this difficult-to-please set of people only because she rode well, or because she was Clyde's wife or—oh, some reason, she wasn't particular *why*. Enough to be accepted. . . .

Tonight would be the hunt ball. The Hunt Ball! First panic had subsided to dull, gnawing unease under Clyde's insistence that his brother and sister-in-law would handle all details—with her standing by to learn what she could, naturally—and reminding her, too, that a round half dozen old family servants were long accustomed to such festivity. Woman-like, the memory of the gown she would wear that night, of the exquisite pearls Clyde had given her—creamy as her baby skin, he had told her shyly—lifted her spirits somewhat.

At the far end of the room, where a group of guests were bemoaning the change of weather while looking out the door-length windows into the drenched garden, cries of delight and curiosity attracted Elaine's attention. Clyde squeezed her arm and murmured:

"Johnson's making a bid for popularity, old thing. He will get it with those drinks of his!"

He chuckled delightedly, and they watched the scene with mixed emotions.

Clyde felt he was as fond of their old colored servant as his wife. When he had gone to Washington to serve as Embassy secretary, he had his first contact with American people of color. He had been drawn to them inexplicably. His contact had been limited to the few he had met at a tea at one of the large Negro universities. He was so level-headed an individual he was not too surprised that they were men and women no different than fairer skinned Americans with whom he was in daily contact. They were simply Americans of different ancestral background; but having the same hopes for a brighter future; the same interests in politics, economics, entertainment. At the places of amusement he secretly felt them far more entertaining and naturally vivacious than other folk.

When he met Elaine at the home of blonde and lovely Aleeka Karenov, a student in the States from Soviet Russia, and subsequently learned of the devotion she had for the old Negro, Johnson, who travelled, he understood, wherever she went, caring for her with a devotion typical of the old family retainers of his own homeland, he felt doubly attracted. Since the time he discovered that family, caste, money meant nothing to him if they meant preventing making Elaine his wife, he had grown increasingly fond of the old man. He had, in fact, insisted that he come to make his home with them, continuing his work or not as it suited him and Elaine. He felt satisfied that all was well.

To Elaine alone came thoughts, chilly with doubt, quivering with fear. Apprehensively she watched the scenes across the room, while slicing another cut of cold beef for Clyde from the large round of pink and brown meat on the cutting board of the buffet.

Johnson was dressed as was the butler, Hallet, his gray trousers neatly brushed and pressed, his coat equally so, his tie perfection, his scant gray hair as smooth as much brushing would make it. But the expression he wore upon his face was far more attractive than his sartorial perfection. Expression of delight. Expression that said, "Say, this is *something*, and I like it!" It was that shining smile that lured a "reasonable facsimile" onto the cold faces turned toward his great tray of long, cool drinks, Elaine observed. Johnson stood, as Hallet would have never dared, while heads thrown back drained the glasses, his eager face telling any observer he was waiting for compliments on his concoction. Elaine had no idea that his delight at the rain of excited comments was mirrored in her own face.

LORD BINGHAM, Clyde and the few remaining about the fireplace clamored for their share and were

(*Continued on page* 157)

A Lincoln Penny–and Our Thoughts

By Elizabeth Yates Webb

A PENNY is really worth looking at and thinking about! There are proud words and high ideas on this humble brown coin: Liberty, In God We Trust, *E Pluribus Unum.* Most of us never notice those three little words in Latin, and if we did we would hardly take time to wonder what they mean. Yet those words express a justified pride we have in the great achievement of the founders of this Government. *E Pluribus Unum*—out of the many, one; from the many states they created one Nation.

Democracy Begins at Home

But besides being a statement of accomplished political fact, these words may well carry a challenge to the present generation, and a promise for the future: out of many peoples, one people; out of many divergent political creeds, one basic political faith in democracy; out of many conflicting economic interests, one economy abundant enough and fair enough to mean security and opportunity for us all.

Last fall we had a lot of ideas like this about democracy and economic security and all the rest, when some of us rolled up our mental sleeves and started working in earnest on plans for the Richmond conference, the thirtieth annual conference of the N.A.A.C.P. We thought of course there should be speeches on economic problems, discussions on health, resolutions on civil liberties. We kept saying things about the importance of making democracy really work, as though we were excited at the discovery that democracy isn't something stored away in a vault merely there to be praised or protected.

Then someone in the committee said suddenly, if not in these words at least in this tone of voice: "Hold on there! We're talking as if democracy is just a goal we are striving to reach. It's also a method of doing things, isn't it?" Then another voice spoke: "That's true. Democracy isn't something that somebody does for you, or that you do for somebody else—it's a way people can use in working toward a goal." About that time, someone who was quick on the pick-up exclaimed: "Are you trying to tell us that our conference ought to be created in a democratic way?" And then I think it was that a good practical question was asked: "But *how* on earth can a crowd of people ever plan a conference?"

This is a message and a call to all branch officers and members of the N.A.A.C.P. to come to the 30th annual conference in Richmond, Va.; indeed, an invitation to every American to be present and help make democracy work

It was at that moment I thought about the penny. A conference from the many! One that is built up from the multiplicity of ideas and efforts contributed, not only by speakers, the national office, the conference committee, but also by the local branches, the rank and file of people who *are* the N.A.A.C.P. How to do it? Well. that was the problem, and it was a hard one. But democracy at home, in our own organization, is not really any harder than democracy in our government or society. And so we set out.

Three Don't Make a Crowd

You've known committees, and so have I, where two or three people did most of whatever got done. But the Annual Conference Committee has not been that kind. In addition to five staff members who have met and worked regularly with the committee, the group is made up of ten men and women who live scattered from Oklahoma to Alabama, and up through Virginia and Maryland to New York. Though all of them can not get to New York for frequent meetings, these people have been working.

Absent members have received detailed accounts of what we were doing, letters have passed back and forth; they have received tentative program outlines, so they could tell us which speakers they preferred among the many names suggested, or so they could add other names to the list.

Our committee from time to time reports to the Board of Directors, asking for criticism and approval; and the local committee in Richmond has given us frequent advice and assistance.

In between meetings, committee members have been busy in small sub-committees, spending hours together trying to work out something quite fine and special on economic security, or education, or the Youth Section. Besides this, individual members have been doing what we call our "home work"—interviewing authorities on various subjects in order to get good ideas, planning exhibits of pictures, maps and charts to be displayed at Richmond; or even collaborating on an original play which is being written and produced just for our conference.

I am not trying to impress you with how much work we are doing, but with how many people are doing work!

But more exciting than any of this, is the fact that branches all over the country have been actively helping create plans for their conference. When we wrote to the local officers asking them to tell us what subjects they wanted to have discussed at the session on Branch Problems, we were pleased that some of them helped us by answering these letters. When we sent questionnaires to the four hundred local groups asking that they tell us what activities they have been carrying on this year, so we would know what their really vital interests are, answers came back from locals in fifteen states. And they are still coming in. Now Young People's sections are returning questionnaires about their activities and needs.

You do see now why we think of this conference to be held in Richmond as one made up from the many!

So We are Bursting with Ideas

Our great difficulty has been how to build a logical, unified, useful conference out of such a wealth of varied materials. We hope we are doing it, and that it will hit the nail on the head, so far as meeting the interests and needs of the rank and file of our movement is concerned. We believe it will, because many of you have told us the things that matter most to you and that you have been really working at. We know from the answers that came from branches, that increasing registration and voting is a more lively issue with you than service on a jury; combatting police brutality, than the use of hotels and restaurants. You have told us that securing guaranteed rights under social security and wage-hour legislation is more important in your eyes right now than pushing for passage of better state laws. We know that on a whole, you are more active in the field of health than of education.

If we need to keep these interests of the majority of you in mind, we need also to remember the minority whose problems may be just as pressing and important as if they were the chief interest of us all. And as for the many, many

of your branches that just did not answer our letters and questionnaires—well, we have tried to find out indirectly, or to guess what kind of conference would mean most to you. And if you did not answer, it is your fault if we have not guessed right!

New Things at Richmond

When you arrive you will see hundreds of people walking about wearing delegates' badges; you will greet old friends and meet new ones. You may think, "Why this looks pretty much like other conferences I've been to." But you will be wrong. You must wait and see for yourself what new subjects, speakers, ideas, are in store for you; but I can tell you now about some of the new ways of working that we are going to try out at Richmond.

1. The Conference Committee is not going to wind up the conference and then turn it loose, with no responsibility to see that it really runs. The committee will be at Richmond, working to carry out its plans, there to steer, to coordinate and adjust matters as the conference progresses.

2. The committee, concerned as it is with participation by and co-operation between all parts of the Association, local and national, asked the Board of Directors to empower Board members who attend the annual conference to enter into the work of the conference by being allowed to vote. The Board of Directors has done this.

3. Men and women do not travel great distances from all over the country just to hear speakers make speeches. They come largely to be a part of a group of people who are thinking, working, exchanging ideas. The committee is most anxious that every opportunity be made for delegates to learn from each other's experiences, and is trying to devise as many useful ways as possible in which members of local groups may share in the thought and work of the conference. Since it is quite obviously impossible for four hundred people to rise, one after another, and report the varied activities their branches have been engaged in, we do not plan to set aside one session in which we are thus doomed to be worn out with too many reports. We plan an experiment, and we hope that you who come to Richmond will help us try it out.

We believe it is most important to have contributions of ideas from local branches made at the place where they will do most to enrich the whole program. We have thought of three ways to do this. One is to rely upon the people whose branches have been particularly successful, for example, in securing better health and hospital facilities in their communities, to enter fully into the discussion of these questions in the Thursday morning session on Health; or have the people from branches which are especially active, for example, in combatting violations of labor laws, ready to join in and push along the discussion on that subject in the Wednesday afternoon meeting.

Another way of aiding delegates to share each other's experiences and problems, is to encourage those concerned with particular problems, like equalization of educational opportunities, or adequate enforcement of neighborhood sanitation ordinances, or use of public recreational facilities—or what not—to get together for lunch or dinner or before dinner, to talk informally, unhurriedly, and perhaps several times about these matters.

A third way we have arranged for delegates to profit from each other's experiences is for Presidents to meet together, and Treasurers to meet togther, or any others who may wish to meet in groups where they can talk over their mutual problems.

All this is new, and whether it succeeds in strengthening the conference program and in being useful to delegates, depends on whether you who come to the conference are keen to try it and prepared to talk and listen intelligently to each other.

4. If there is one thing that the committee is keener about than all the rest, it is the idea of putting the whole emphasis of the meetings on what you can do when you get back home. And so we are not going merely to talk about problems of economic security and hear someone else talk about them; we are going to make specific plans about what we can *do* about them in our local communities, beginning at once and going on all year. We are telling speakers, discussion leaders, delegates, ahead of time that we are very anxious for them to see that all the sessions of the conference keep running on this track.

We have devised three quite special ways of seeing that emphasis is placed on plans for nationwide local activity. One way is to have somebody definitely responsible for interrupting general discussion toward the end of each meeting and reminding us that the time has come to get down to practical plans. Thus, we will not discuss health problems in their many aspects on Thursday, then wait until Saturday to make a resolution about some of them, and then wait until we get back home to think up something specific we might do to make the resolution effective. We propose to take time on that same Thursday morning, when everybody is already thinking about health, to talk about plans for practical local action.

Another way of strengthening the tie-up between the conference program and local action, is the plan already mentioned of having delegates throw into the general discussion the best ideas their branches have already had on the subject that is being talked about at the time.

Then we have a brand new and really exciting plan up our sleeves. By the time the conference opens on June 27, there will be published and on sale a pamphlet summarizing the very best suggestions we could glean from all over the country on the subject of what you can do about your local problems. It may have a different name when it is printed, but at present we are calling it The Program Book.

It will be worth coming to Richmond just to get a copy of this; not only because it will help tie the activity of the conference ad the local branches and the national office together in a big co-ordinated program, but especially because this booklet is being written for *you*—the individual member of the N.A.A.C.P.—and is written with both eyes on *your* community.

Do you see now why we thought of the Latin motto on the penny? It makes us think of one organization built upon many branches; one movement of many people; one conference varied enough, broad enough, specific enough to meet the interests and needs of you all. This is what your Conference Committee has hoped and worked for; this is what we rely upon you to make a reality.

Along the Battlefront of Life

By Herbert Eli Dickson

Along the battlefront of life,
Along its battlefront of strife,
  We fight victoriously still.
The torch of hope we yet hold high,
Our bombs yet blast against the sky;
  Ours is a most undaunted will.

Our weapons are so frail and few
That there are times when we can do
  But little to protect ourselves at all;
Yet, with the patience of the past
And with its courage, we, at last,
  Will win though often we may, stumbling, fall.

We hear the prayers of those above
Who sacrificed their lives, their love,
  Forbearingly, for this more fruitful day:
We know the pain that they withstood,
We know we can, too, if they could;
  We'll, thus, not be restrained by mere dismay.

N.A.A.C.P. CONFERENCE
Richmond, Va., June 27–July 3
Prepare to Attend!

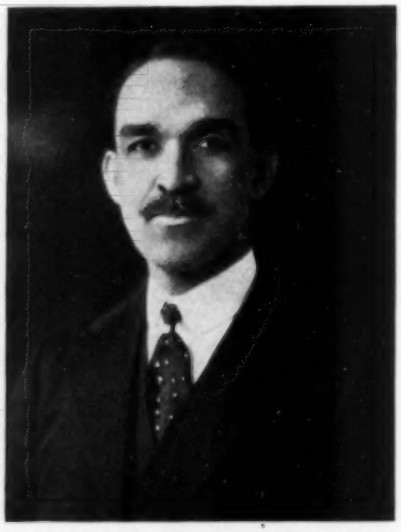
Benjamin Brawley

By John W. Parker

As result of the passing of Benjamin Griffith Brawley, something has gone out of the life of every lover of truth, beauty, and culture. Born of a well-to-do minister, reared in South Carolina and schooled in the best American universities, he distinguished himself in the short span of a half century as minister, teacher, scholar and author. He possessed, to an extraordinary degree, three great gifts—vitality, intelligence and a superior artistic sense. Any one of these gifts would have made him a striking and memorable person. The combination of these powers made him unique.

I first became aware of Mr. Brawley's almost endless energy and vitality when nearly twenty years ago as a student I sat under the spell of his lectures, visited in his home, observed his work with manuscripts preparatory to publication and discovered his abiding interest in young folk of the race. I have known few men capable of more sustained and high-powered exertion. His energy, industry and tremendous will to work inspired not only admiration but ofttimes something akin to awe. In the classroom as elsewhere his enthusiasm developed into a contagion. The speed and certainty of his gestures, and the intentness and concentration of his activity made one aware, even in fleeting glimpses, of an ever alert intelligence and an aggressive spirit.

But Mr. Brawley's vitality would have been less compelling had it not been for his superior intelligence, remarkable not only for its range but for its quality. It was as resourceful as it was tireless. He had the first-rate scholar's determination to discover the final fact, and to have the last word in whatever he attempted. Steeped in the classic Harvard tradition, often out of step and out of sympathy with the so-called new literary genre, Mr. Brawley was convinced that art, for one thing, is the infinite ability for taking pains. Among the books by which he is best remembered are *A Short History of the English Drama, A New Survey of English Literature, The Negro in Literature and Art, Women of Achievement,* and *English Hymnody,* brought out by our most noted publishers and adopted as standard texts in many of our leading American colleges. The thesis of his latest book—*Negro Builders and Heroes*—provoked a storm of criticism from some of the younger writers with whom during his later years Mr. Brawley was almost constantly at odds.



BENJAMIN BRAWLEY

An unwavering devotion to correctness was only one manifestation of Mr. Brawley's artistic sense. He was the living embodiment of the proper and the correct thing in whatever he touched. A true classicist, he maintained that good taste as an index to culture was its own excuse for being. His was the idea that good literature must rest on a sound artistic basis; it must teach and its teachings must fall within the pale of traditional moral standards. He never became reconciled to the altars erected to the vulgar, the hectic and the sensational in the name of literature, nor to the professional writers who bow thrice daily in the presence of them. When in 1928 he was offered the second Harmon award in Education, he promptly declined it primarily on the ground that he had not catered to second-rate work and hence was justified in accepting no badge in direct contradiction to his ideal of excellence.

Perhaps more than anyone else Mr. Brawley breathed the breath of life into the whole study of English in colleges for the folk of color. A teacher with a soul, he somehow drew men unto him and today has thousands of students attempting, consciously or unconsciously, to imitate his classroom procedures. No man was ever more confirmed in his convictions; no man was more truly an idealist; no man had a profounder spirit of independence, and no man was more devoted to the ideal of perfection than Benjamin Brawley. He has won the scholar's immortality he would have wished—the collection of his productions in the world's great archives and the persistence of his bright image and glowing example in the lives of his students.

Mrs. Gannett Given Rochester Civic Award

Mrs. Mary T. L. Gannett, former citizen of Rochester, N. Y., and long a crusader in various causes, was presented the 1938 Civic Achievement Award of the Rotary Club on March 28 "for distinguished service to Rochester." The award was made in recognition of the place Mrs. Gannett has occupied in public life over a long period of years as a champion of equal opportunity for individuals of all races, colors and creeds.

Mrs. Gannett is 85 years of age, but her youthful mind and crusading tongue belie her coronet of silver braids and her quaker-like alpaca frocks.

Mrs. Gannett throughout her lifetime has been especially active in behalf of the Negro. She has served on the executive committee of the Rochester branch of the N.A.A.C.P. for years, and at one time or another has entertained in her home the most distinguished members of the Negro race including Paul Robeson, Booker T. Washington, W. E. B. DuBois and many others. The award, consisting of a silver plaque, was presented to Mrs. Gannett at a luncheon meeting at which Fulton Oursler, editor of "Liberty" was the principal speaker. Mrs. Gannett is the mother of Lewis Gannett, book critic of the New York *Herald Tribune,* member of the board of directors of the N.A.A.C.P., and member of the editorial advisory board of The Crisis.

Hear Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

RICHMOND N.A.A.C.P. CONFERENCE

Sunday, July 2

Editorials

Editor, ROY WILKINS
Advisory Board: J. E. Spingarn, Dr. Louis T. Wright, Lewis Gannett, Walter White

Private Vengeance Still

THE third lynching of the year, that of Miles W. Brown, a white man in Panama City, Fla., on April 1, and the aftermath of comment in Florida add to the proof of the need for a federal anti-lynching law to replace the theory and practice of private vengeance which is still deemed to be civilized in certain hinterlands of the South.

Brown had been tried by a jury, found guilty of murder with a recommendation of mercy. A mob of persons which thought this verdict insufficient punishment took Brown from the hands of the law and killed him. Said a law enforcement officer later: "As long as juries fail to do their duty, this thing is likely to happen."

What this official means and what all opponents of a federal anti-lynching law mean—really—is that the conception of private vengeance in vogue in a particular community ought to be allowed to supersede the constitutional law of the land.

If this is to be so, then it must be apparent that no person or institution is safe. In one section a chicken thief may be lynched, in another a murderer, in another a labor organizer, in another a wife beater and in another a man with a northern or southern accent. We cannot have a civilized nation if men's lives and liberties are to hang upon the whimsicalities of local communities. We must have law and order. We must have a federal anti-lynching law.

Negro Insurance Week

NATIONAL Negro Insurance week has been set aside from May 8 to 15. The full significance of this among the scores of other special weeks does not come to the average colored person unless he reviews a few facts about Negro insurance companies—and one or two facts about some of the "big" insurance firms.

Negro companies employ more than 8,000 colored people; they have more than 1,750,000 policies in force; they have more than $300,000,000 of insurance in force; their annual income totals more than $16,000,000.

Against this record place just one fact about the largest insurance company in the world, the Metropolitan Life. The Metropolitan Life, according to testimony given by one of its officials before the New York commission investigating conditions among the urban colored people, has more than 20,000 employes. Not a single one of these employes, even a janitor or elevator operator or messenger, is a Negro. There are many estimates and rumors, but no authoritative reports on the exact amount of money which Negro policyholders pay into the Metropolitan Life each week. One report has it that the Metropolitan collects about $2,000,000 a week from Negroes, or, roughly, $100,000,000 a year. Even if the correct amount is only half this estimate, it means that colored people are paying $50,000,000 a year into a company which refuses to employ them.

If this $50,000,000 were going into Negro insurance companies, there probably would be 30,000 Negroes employed by them instead of 8,000; and the more insurance we bought, the higher the employment roll would go.

There is another benefit from patronizing Negro insurance companies. It is that we will be providing well-paid, dignified, *independent* jobs for men and women who can assume positions of community and race leadership without fear of being intimidated by white employers. Support Negro Insurance Week—insure with Negro companies.

The Real D.A.R.

ASCANT eight days after 75,000 persons had crowded the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, enthralled by the magic of Marian Anderson's voice, the Daughters of the American Revolution gathered in an annual convention in the nation's capital.

They faced there the necessity of shaping some face-saving explanation for their action against the famous Negro contralto which had resulted in a rebuke heard literally from one end of the country to the other.

As the New York *Herald-Tribune* states editorially, the explanation of the D.A.R. delivered through Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., president-general, is no explanation at all, but it does serve one purpose: it reveals the real D.A.R. Consider this sentence:

> "This is not a question for the Daughters of the American Revolution to solve alone. When the community at large has worked out its problem, the D.A.R. will be willing at all times to adapt its policies to practices and customs in accordance with the highest standards of the community."

In other words, the Daughters of the American Revolution is not a society standing for certain principles of American democracy. It does not believe unalterably in democracy, in the bill of rights, in the Constitution, and in all the guaranties of civil liberties contained in the American form of government. The D.A.R. believes in these principles and stands up for them only in the instances where communities have worked out these principles in their own lives. The D.A.R. takes nothing of our country's philosophy to the communities and by the same token adds nothing to the life of the nation. It creeps in after others have set the pattern and quietly pitches its tent, subscribing carefully to all the community *mores*.

The society might as well be named the Daughters of Flagpole Sitters or the Daughters of Hoop Skirt Designers for all the relation its name has to the proper conception of American democracy.

When the last note of Marian Anderson's Easter Sunday concert had died away over the hushed throng below the Lincoln Memorial, everyone felt that the ultimate rebuke had been delivered to the D.A.R. and to bigotry. But the public had forgotten momentarily the capacity of the good Daughters for stirring up and stewing in their own messes. It remained for the D.A.R. itself through its official "explanation" to reveal precisely what the D.A.R. is.

Missouri Shows Them

REVERSING the traditional slogan of the state, University of Missouri students in April showed the rest of the country the way to sportsmanship in college athletics. After the University of Wisconsin had withdrawn from a triangular track meet scheduled at Missouri, because the latter institution requested that it not bring a star colored athlete, Missouri students circulated a petition condemning the action of their athletic officials and urging Notre Dame, the third participant, to withdraw. Notre Dame withdrew.

These Missouri students declared themselves ready to go to school with Lloyd Gaines after the supreme court decision in that famous case and now they join University of North Carolina students and athletic officials in condemning the practice of refusing to play against teams having colored athletes. If the old folks will give the youngsters half a chance, the latter will make substantial progress toward a just solution of interracial problems.

Detroit's Multiple Youth Councils

By Gloster B. Current

LET us think of the Multiple N.A.A.C.P. Youth Council System in Detroit as an experiment. By definition the multiple youth council system is a body or confederation of separately chartered youth councils, located in geographical areas, integrated under some form of centralized organization.

To determine the practicality of this experiment, we must answer the following questions: Is the multiple system the solution to the problems of youth councils in metropolitan cities; can an organization of this type succeed in alleviating community conflict; will the activity of the youth councils under this system be conductive to better youth council-senior branch relationships; will program activity attract city-wide attention as well as neighborhood recognition? These questions will have to be answered affirmatively if we are to conclude that the experiment is successful.

The problem of reaching large numbers of young people in a metropolitan city has caused many youth council leaders much anxiety. In the first place, diffusion of the colored population over widely separated areas makes it impossible for the influence of a single council to be felt throughout the city. In the immediate neighborhood where meetings are held, the council may be effective, but in others it will be ineffective and virtually a non-existent organization.

In the second place, this geographical separateness of communities, with resultant problems of transportation, makes it difficult for a single youth council to draw support from far-flung sections of the city. The efforts to reach youth in these areas may be moderately successful during the heat of an intensive membership campaign, but throughout the remainder of the year, members secured in this manner are loath to attend meetings and work with a group so far removed from their own immediate locality. Transportation is an important problem. Modern youth does not like to ride street cars late at night. This an automotive age. The average young person prefers to ride in automobiles. This, too, works to the disadvantage of the youth council, for members living afar will not attend meetings regularly.

Finally, intra-community conflicts hamper city-wide development of the single youth council. Community struggles represent factional fights of many sorts. Kimball Young in his *Introductory Sociology* points out: "The most common community conflict is one which rends a community between the east-siders and the west-siders, or the north-siders against the south-siders."

Hampered by Sectionalism

These were the problems faced by the Detroit youth leaders prior to 1936. For years the youth work had been carried on by one council then known as the junior branch of the N.A.A.C.P. It is a tribute to the leadership of the junior branch that it was able to survive in the midst of sectionalism that exists in Detroit. The Negro population is spread throughout areas known as North End, North Detroit, East Side, West Side, Delray, Highland Park, Hamtramck and Eight Mile Road.

Tod Cleage, Gloster B. Current, and Ray Hayes. Speakers at the North Detroit Fellowship Dinner on October 29, 1938

Charles Harris and Mrs. Beasly will be long remembered as the pioneers of the Detroit multiple youth council system. Together they organized three councils in the West Side, North End and Eight Mile Road areas.

When Juanita E. Jackson visited Detroit in October, 1936, she found these groups with no organizational tie-up. Realizing the need for coordination, she organized the Central Youth Council Committee. This committee, composed of the executive officers of these councils, purported to coordinate program-activity and organize additional councils. Now after three years of growth, there are six chartered youth councils: the North End, West Side, Birdhurst, East Side, North Detroit and Highland Park Councils.

A careful diagnosis will show that the Detroit multiple youth council system extends the work of the association. It has overcome the attitudes of intra-community conflict. It has instilled within its senior branch a feeling of

(*Continued on page* 153)

Youth Council group at Booker T. Washington Trade Exhibit

From the Press of the Nation

Editorial of the Month

Black Leadership

The Chicago *Defender*, Chicago, Ill.

THE attitude of some Southern race educators, on the supreme court decision in the Lloyd Gaines case, has brought despair to the thinking members of the race. Many people, who heretofore had held some degree of respect for the administrators of our southern colleges, are unable to explain their mentality. They are beginning to question, and rightly so, the usefulness of that type of leadership that forfeits hard-won rights in order that it might remain in the good graces of some white benefactors.

For years, we have been told that the South had certain problems which nobody but a southerner could understand and meet. We were told that social pattern and conventional mores were so deeply imbedded in the consciousness of the people that all attempts at transformation would meet with disaster and grief. For years, we were told that the two races succeeded in living peacefully together through a mystifying sort of diplomatic technique which only southern leadership could solve and exercise. But when we see intelligent white southerners breaking away from their own traditions, demanding that their black brothers be given all that our democracy has provided, we wonder what has happened to our own leadership.

In the light of the evolution of social and economic processes in the southland, it would seem that the old technique and concept for attaining democratic parity are outmoded. The conclusion forces itself upon us that the southern black man's greatest handicap today is the hat-in-hand type of leadership. A type of leadership that subordinates the rights of the people to big foundations and interests; that denies its followers the sunlight of social and economic justice; that would rather worship at the shrine of prejudice than at the temple of democracy.

Those of us who know the danger inherent in this type of weak-kneed leadership must denounce it at all costs.

The race will never progress beyond its present status so long as we have within our midst leaders who are still knocking on the back door with the hat in one hand and a tin cup in the other.

The tragedy of the now famed Marian Anderson affair is not that the world's greatest contralto was barred by the D.A.R. and the school board, for Miss Anderson always has taken care of herself admirably. The real tragedy is, however, that democracy and justice are flaunted so cruelly in the nation's capital! Separate schools, jim-crow theatres—jim-crow everything. That, in sum, is a picture of the capital of a nation which has a Constitution which begins: "we the people." What a travesty on decency! What Naziism! . . . —New York, N. Y., *Amsterdam News*.

The Marian Anderson incident served at least one useful purpose; it laid bare before our eyes the existence of virulent intolerance in the shadow of the White House. It revealed the monstrous incongruity of passing along undemocratic notions to the youth through a dual system of education, based on color, in the District of Columbia schools. These are gross evils that have grown up at the capital because of its geographical location. They should be wiped out. As the capital of all the people, Washington, D. C., should be cleaned up so that it shall represent not the lowest but the highest and best in our national life. . . .—Boston, Mass., *Guardian*.

A 24-year-old white youth of Florida is dead today as a result of a lynching party that was formed in his honor. This young son of Florida was under a life sentence for murder when the citizens decided that the wheels of justice moved too slowly and they banded together and took the law into their own hands. The youth had committed a crime for which he was to be justly punished but the impatient citizenry could not wait for law to take its course. As usual the men were masked and no one could identify the lynchers.

Lynching is generally regarded as a Negro problem and the Southern solons who defeated the last anti-lynching bill in Congress do not realize that where mob violence is permitted, every citizen, regardless of race or color, is a possible victim.

The Florida youth was to be given a life sentence, but the mob wanted blood. The decision of the court was set aside and the merits of the case were weighed by frenzied men. As in every lynching, passion and not reason ruled.

The lynch evil is obviously a double-edged sword and as long as anybody is in danger of its thrusts no one is free. The new lynching bill now before Congress should be supported by these Southern solons for their own protection. Mobs are directed by passion and madmen become leaders. An inflamed ignoramus in the company of his fellows may strike anyone, anywhere, any time. We Negroes have been lynch victims because the race question has been uppermost in the controversies of the South. Now that labor and unemployment are becoming live controversial issues in the Southland, mobs are going to try to settle them with violences. In short, the instrument of lynching must be removed for it cannot "keep Negroes down" no more than it can keep organized labor out. . . . —Detroit, Mich., *Chronicle*.

It is probable that colored students in mixed colleges will have the first opportunity to get air pilot training under the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

It will be much more difficult to exclude from this training colored students in white colleges who apply for the course than to bar those attending colored colleges.

No colored college has as yet been designated to have a course in aeronautics and there may be considerable delay in doing so. Even then the number to receive training will necessarily be limited.

New tactics will have to be devised to keep Negro students attending white colleges out of the aeronautics courses, and we suggest that colored students register promptly for the courses before a method is found to exclude them. . . .—Pittsburgh, Pa., *Courier*.

I have often questioned the wisdom of our churches in sending missionaries among the "heathen," when so many civilized people are in far greater need of their services. Many of them spread more sin than they do sanctity, lose more souls than they save.—*The Union*, Cincinnati, O.

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

Pressure on Congressmen Needed for Anti-Lynch Bill

Up to April 15, 82 members of the House of Representatives had signed the Gavagan discharge petition to force the Gavagan anti-lynching bill out of committee on to the House floor. This move to be successful requires 218 signatures and the slow pace with which congressmen are affixing their signatures is believed due to the fact that not enough pressure upon them has been brought by the voters back home.

Walter White, N.A.A.C.P. secretary, urged voters in every section of the country to write to their representatives urging them to sign the Gavagan discharge petition so the bill can come to the floor. Mr. White further urged the voters to write their senators seeking to have the latter pledge themselves to vote for clothure so as to shut off the filibuster when the bill reaches the Senate floor.

The drive for 1,000,000 signatures to petition a federal anti-lynching bill is going steadily forward. More than 30,000 petitions containing space for 25 names each have been distributed to individuals, branches of the N.A.A.C.P., and interested organized groups.

Would Block Jim Crow at N. Y. World's Fair

Strong letters to Thomas E. Dewey, New York's nationally famous prosecutor, and Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine, urging complete and vigorous enforcement of the state civil rights law have been sent by the national office of the N.A.A.C.P.

The letter calls attention to the fact that New York will be host to many thousands of colored visitors during the World's Fair and that they and the colored citizens of New York State had a right to the enjoyment of all the facilities of the Fair and the city without embarrassing restrictions on account of race or color. Mr. Dewey was praised for his activity in cleaning up certain rackets and urged to use his "usual diligence" in seeing that the civil rights laws are enforced.

Commissioner Valentine from time to time has been issuing special orders to the police force in connection with law enforcement problems during the coming Fair. The N.A.A.C.P. letter urged him to include a special order upon the enforcement of the New York civil rights law.

As a further effort to safeguard World's Fair visitors in their civil rights, the N.A.A.C.P. announced the formation of a volunteer lawyer's committee to render legal advice to those citizens and visitors who might be discriminated against.

Judicial Candidate Is Branded as Ex-Klansman

A report that Elmer D. Davies of Nashville, Tenn., was being considered for appointment by President Roosevelt as federal judge in the Middle Tennessee district prompted the N.A.A.C.P. to investigate Mr. Davies' past record.

The Association secured an affidavit from W. S. Noble, who described himself as a practicing attorney in Nashville for over thirty years, which states:

"I became a member of the Ku Klux Klan soon after its organization in Nashville, and continued to be a member thereof from that time until it was disbanded in Nashville, Tenn., several years ago. I know that Elmer D. Davies was an active member of the Ku Klux Klan in Nashville, Tenn., during the time it was in active existence in Nashville, and if he ever resigned or severed his connection with it, I never knew of it. I have been present with him in the lodge hall during Klan meetings on a number of occasions."

The N.A.A.C.P. letter to President Roosevelt states:

"We respectfully urge that if Mr. Davies is being considered for this or any other post in the federal government, in the light of the revelation of his membership in the Klan, such a consideration be abandoned."

TVA "Can and Should" Stop Discrimination Says Committee Report

While a majority of the Joint Congressional committee, which has been investigating the Tennessee Valley Authority for the past nine months, voted to uphold the work of this federal agency, criticism was levelled at the TVA for permitting gross discrimination in the employment and treatment of Negro workers, according to the committee's report released April 4.

Pointing to the fact that discrimination is not in the policy of the Authority, but nevertheless is exercised in practice, the report said:

"On paper the Authority policy toward Negroes is one of no discrimination and a proportionate share of jobs. In practice the Authority has not felt able to enforce this policy as fully as could be desired. . . . The Authority cannot solve the race problem in a year or in 10 years, but it can and should do more for the Negroes than it is doing."

In making this last assertion, the report backed up the testimony of Charles H. Houston, who testified at a public hearing on the TVA conducted at Knoxville, Tenn., in August, 1938, as a representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. On the employment of Negroes the report said:

"Negroes make up 10 per cent of the population of the Valley area. About 11 per cent of the Authority employees are Negroes, but they receive only 7 per cent of the pay roll. On June 30, 1938, of the 245 Negroes on annual pay, only 15 received more than $1,260 salary. Only one—the head of the Negro training division—received a salary of more than $2,000."

To correct this situation the committee stated that "since white-collar positions are filled from all over the country, it should not be hard to secure well-qualified Negroes for some of the better-paying jobs."

On the question of specific complaints from Negro workers against the bad treatment accorded them by TVA supervisors, the report again backed up the testimony of Houston, saying:

"In general there is evidence that field supervisors of the Authority have not carried out the announced policy of equal treatment for Negroes. The committee does not have evidence of any case where a supervisor accused of mistreating Negroes has been disciplined."

Referring to an investigation report of the TVA made November 12, 1935, by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Interior Department Adviser on Negro Affairs, and sent to Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, whom President Roosevelt later ousted from his post as chairman of the TVA, the report said:

"He (Dr. Weaver) recommended the employment of a director of Negro work, the employment of Negroes in administrative jobs, their training and employ-

ment as skilled workers, the appointment of Negro foremen, and the admission of Negroes to Norristown. None of these suggestions was adopted."

The committee recommended that the Authority make a "definite effort to discipline field supervisors who are shown to have ill-treated the Negro workers under their supervision." The committee also agreed with the findings of Dr. Weaver and recommended that the Authority appoint a director of Negro work.

Mexico Now Open to Colored Tourists

The St. Louis, Mo., branch received written assurances during March from the Mexican Consul in St. Louis that "there exists in Mexico now no distinction or discrimination with regard to Negro Americans visiting Mexico for pleasure purposes and consequently they are not required to deposit any sum of money to be admitted into Mexico."

All that is required is a tourist card costing $4 each at any Mexican Consulate and good for six months. The tourist must be going for pleasure only and must have $60 in U. S. currency per person for each month to be spent in Mexico.

Both the St. Louis branch and the national office have been working on this problem for many years and the branch finally secured official assurances from the Consul in its city.

Alabama Teachers Vote to Start Salary Fight

The Alabama State Teachers Association, meeting in Montgomery, March 25, voted unanimously to start a campaign for equalization of the salaries of white and Negro teachers in the state. The sum of $600 was set aside as a beginning of the fund necessary to carry on the legal battle. The teachers were addressed by Thurgood Marshall of the N.A.A.C.P. national legal staff in New York City and by the Rev. Joseph W. Nicholson, of Talladega, member of the board of directors of the N.A.A.C.P.

Florida Urged to Act in White Man's Lynching

Governor Fred P. Cone, of Florida, was urged by the newly re-organized Washington, D.C., branch and the national office of the N.A.A.C.P., to take vigorous action to bring to justice the lynchers of Miles W. Brown, a white man who was lynched in Panama City, Florida, April 1. Brown was the third lynching victim of this year.

Brown had been convicted of murder, but the jury had recommended mercy and instead of being given death, was sentenced to life imprisonment. The mob took the position that Brown should have been electrocuted and, therefore, proceeded to carry out its own sentence upon him.

Brazen approval of the lynching was given by a county attorney, John R. Carter, who declared that there always would be lynchings as long as juries failed to do their duty. This flouting of the whole institution of a jury trial and contemptuous attitude during orderly processes of the law were called to the attention of Senator Claude Pepper of Florida by the N.A.A.C.P. and Senator Pepper was asked if this and other similar instances did not prove conclusively the need for a federal anti-lynching law.

Membership Campaigns

The most important news from the branches so far as organization and memberships are concerned, is the revival of the District of Columbia branch after two years of inactivity. With the legal battle all settled, Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin went into Washington last month and conducted a campaign which netted approximately 2,500 members. At the last report, $1,453 had been sent to the New York office as its share of the fees. Only a hair's breadth behind Washington, D.C., in point of interest, and slightly ahead in number of members, comes the St. Louis, Mo., branch which also secured about 2,500 new members in its spring campaign. One thousand, four hundred seventy-seven dollars and fifty cents has been sent to the New York office. Sidney R. Redmond is president of the branch and acted as general chairman of the drive. John A. Davis headed the men's division and Mrs. Claritha Barrett headed the women's group. It was the largest campaign in the history of the St. Louis branch.

Early in March, Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin wound up a successful campaign in Montgomery, Ala., bringing in 600 new members, making the total membership from Montgomery more than 1,000.

After about seven years of inactivity in the St. Paul, Minn., branch, and five years of inactivity in the Minneapolis, Minn., branch, both branches in the Twin Cities were revived with membership campaigns which ended April 2. St. Paul reported a total of $255 and Minneapolis $235. The campaign was closed by a mass meeting on April 2 at which Roy Wilkins, editor of THE CRISIS, was the principal speaker. The revival of the Twin City branches was stimulated by Mrs. Clarence Mitchell, the former Juanita E. Jackson, of the national N.A.A.C.P. staff, who now lives in St. Paul with her husband who is the secretary there of the Urban League. Faithful workers including Mrs. Smith of St. Paul, and Miss Lena O. Smith of Minneapolis cooperated fully with Mrs. Mitchell, along with captains and team workers who brought in the memberships.

Montgomery, Ala., Branch Benefit Dance, reading left to right: T. T. Allen, president; Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, field secretary; P. M. Blair, secretary; B. F. Monroe, winning team captain; W. G. Porter, assistant secretary; William Rollins, team captain. A "Battle of Music" was staged by the Tuskegee Institute's Melody Barons and the Bama State Collegians, of Alabama State College. Both orchestras donated their services for the N.A.A.C.P. benefit. Mrs. Lampkin is addressing the students following the presentation of the cup to B. F. Monroe, whose team reported the largest number of memberships. Mrs. Portia L. Trenholm, captain of the team reporting the second highest number of memberships, received a silver tray. Mrs. Trenholm was ill at the time of the presentation. Six hundred new members were added to the branch during the spring campaign bringing the total membership for Montgomery to over one thousand members

Branch News

The **Southern Regional Conference of Branches**, which met in Birmingham, April 21-23 inclusive, considered many problems affecting colored people in the area and heard speakers from a number of branches in Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Georgia. Roy Wilkins, of the New York staff, addressed the closing mass meeting Sunday afternoon, April 23. Other speakers on the program were A. T. Walden and Luther Brookes of Atlanta, Ga., and J. E. Perkins.

The **Oklahoma Conference of Branches** held its meeting in Douglass high school in Wewoka, Okla., April 27-28. Among the topics discussed were: unemployment, legal activity, education with special reference to the University of Missouri decision, and civil rights. Sidney R. Redmond of St. Louis, who was co-counsel in the University of Missouri case, and C. F. Richardson, president of the **Houston, Tex.**, branch, delivered the principal addresses of the session at the evening meetings. Roscoe Dunjee, of Oklahoma City, is president of the state conference.

President O. B. Cobb of the **Pennsylvania State Conference** reports that a new youth council has been organized in Mercer County in the far western part of the state. Mrs. Sarah Dilliard Reid, director of youth work, is planning a tour of the youth councils of the state shortly. Mr. Cobb visited the eastern branches during April and plans to visit the western branches during the summer. The Mercer County branch presented the pageant, "Ethiopia at the Bar of Justice" in celebration of Negro History Week.

The Millikin Conservatory of Music in Decatur, Ill., presented Miss Gertrude Dansby, soprano, in a recital March 6 in the university auditorium. Miss Dansby is a daughter of the president of the **Decatur, Ill.**, branch of the N.A.A.C.P. and was graduated from the Millikin Conservatory last June, majoring in piano. She had to take some voice courses and her instructors immediately became interested in her voice and are urging her to continue her studies. She is a popular soloist at various gatherings in Decatur and in numerous special church services for white and colored churches.

An extensive and impressive exhibit of Negro literature was prepared by the young women at the Decatur public library with detailed lists of Negro authors and a display table of works and biographies. The exhibit attracted a great deal of attention in the city and stimulated appreciable inquiries about books by or about Negroes.

The **Wilmington, Dela.**, branch honored Frederick Douglass at its February meeting.

Dr. John A. Singleton, president of the **Jamaica, N. Y.**, branch, who is chairman of the Jamaica Interracial Commission, announced recently that the commission would undertake an investigation into juvenile delinquency and education problems in South Jamaica.

The plan for the building of a separate Negro recreation center in Decatur, Ill., has been dropped because the park district refused to sponsor the erection of it. Public opinion in Decatur was split widely on the advisability of erecting the center, with Elsworth Dansby, president of the **Decatur, Ill.**, branch of the N.A.A.C.P., leading bitter opposition to the plan. It is now proposed to use the land, purchased by the school board, as a play ground.

The meeting of the **Keokuk, Ia.**, branch in Bethel A.M.E. church March 5 was largely attended. Mrs. Selby Johnson addressed the meeting, stressing the value of membership in the association and pointed out the necessity for a strong local organization. President W. W. Gross confined himself to a discussion of the recent tragedies in Keokuk and Champaign, Ill.

Following the president's statements, the committee on Legal Redress laid before the association communications which had passed between the committee and the city officials. This was followed by a resolution of the association empowering the committee on legal redress to continue its investigations.

The committee on education made its report on conditions existing in the senior high school.

The committee on labor and industry made a lengthy report on the jury status both local and federal.

A heated discussion arose as to why competent colored youth are denied positions of trust.

The Keokuk branch voted $5 to the Tumelty Recreational Park fund.

Dean Pickens addressed two meetings in **Johnstown, Pa.**, during February under the auspices of the branch.

The **Gastonia, N. C.**, branch held its regular meeting February 15. Ellis Gregg is secretary.

Earl McCormick of the Bridgeton Board of Education was a speaker at the February 21 meeting of the **Bridgeton, N. J.**, branch.

Attorney Joseph Ferreira gave an illustrated lecture to the **New Bedford, Mass.**, branch March 17. Musical selections were given by the Unity mixed chorus under the direction of Walter W. Bonner. A charter was presented to the youth council, of which John Vidal is president.

Mrs. Elizabeth Carter Brooks of the **New Bedford** branch was recently elected a vice-president of the **New England Regional Conference of Branches.**

The **Rochester, N. Y.**, branch, of which Dr. Paul M. Schroeder is president, presented Dr. Frank S. Horne, assistant consultant with the United States Housing Authority, in a lecture on federal low-rent housing projects March 20.

Representatives in race relations in Rochester, including Mrs. Mary T. L. Gannett, Dr. Schroeder, the Rev. James E. Rose, and others, expressed the keenest disappointment at the failure of the New York State Assembly to consider any of the racial discrimination bills.

A new branch of the N.A.A.C.P. was organized at **Ossining, N. Y.**, March 15. Officers elected include: John F. Cheatam, president; Mrs. Nabors, vice-president; Dr. Julia B. Johnson, secretary; and Mrs. Frank Brown, treasurer.

The **Pueblo, Colo.**, branch held its regular meeting March 5 with John Adams, Jr., as the principal speaker.

A number of citizens from Coffeyville, Kans., attended the meeting of the **Parsons, Kans.**, branch March 17 to hear the address of E. Frederic Morrow of New York City, national co-ordinator of branches. Dr. S. E. Kimbrough of Coffeyville stated that a branch of the N.A.A.C.P. may be organized in that city soon.

The **Petersburg, Va.**, branch reported 138 new members during March in the campaign being conducted under the direction of the Rev. Thomas A. Robinson. H. E. Fauntelroy is president.

The women's auxiliary of the **Morris County, N. J.**, branch held its regular meeting March 16.

Dr. James J. McClendon, president of the **Detroit, Mich.**, branch, spoke on "The Negro Looks At Detroit" March 15 at the Socialist Party headquarters.

The **Jersey City, N. J.**, branch on March 14 heard a speaker from the Jersey City Low-Rent Housing Conference.

The **Weirton, W. Va.**, branch has sponsored the organization of the Progressive Credit Union and the organization meeting was held March 10 at the Dunbar high school. All equipment had been received by that date and the organization followed a year of planning for a means of securing economic stability.

The **Milwaukee, Wis.**, branch is continuing to press the legislature of the state for passage of a civil rights bill.

A similar effort for a civil rights bill is being made by various groups of colored citizens in Oregon, under the leadership of the **Portland, Ore.**, branch of the N.A.A.C.P.

The **Crawford County, Kans.**, branch of the N.A.A.C.P. was revived on Monday, April 10, at a meeting held in Girard, Kansas, for the purpose of electing officers. The branch reorganized with a group of seventy-three paid-up members. Since the visit of E. Frederic Morrow, branch co-ordinator, the membership of the branch has increased and is expected to reach the two hundred mark in a very short time. Officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: president, Dr. J. F. Evans; vice-president, J. D. Johnson; secretary, Mrs. Willa Mae Goodwin; assistant secretary, Charles Wilson; treasurer, A. N. Wright. The executive committee includes the following members: Prof. C. B. Walker, Rev. J. T. Elias, Rev. A. Rayford, Clifford Weekly, and Mrs. Rowena Miller.

Telegrams of protest were sent by officials of the **Chicago, Ill.**, branch April 8 to ward committeemen and officials of the Republican Party of Cook County, urging that Judge Michael Feinberg be not considered as candidate for judgeship. The telegrams called to the attention of committeemen and party officials the fact that Judge Michael Feinberg had expressed opinions in the Hansberry case which left no other conclusion but that he was opposed to colored people having the right to live where other American citizens live.

Branch officials and others were convinced that because of Judge Michael Feinberg's attitude in this case he could not serve with fairness and justice with respect to colored people if elected.

The **Princeton, N. J.**, branch held an Interracial Good Will Hour program in connection with its regular monthly meeting at the First Baptist church on March 26. Dr. Howard Thurman was the principal speaker. His address was so masterly that time after time he continually thrilled his mixed audience with a wealth of experience derived from his many contacts and services in the field of education. The Honorable Charles R. Erdman, mayor of Princeton, presided and other parts of the program included opening and closing prayers by Rev. Frank S. Niles of the First Presbyterian church and Rev. William T. Parker of the First Baptist church, a talk on the N.A.A.C.P. by George B. Murphy, Jr., musical selections by a choral unit from the Westminster Choir School, and remarks by branch president, Dr. David W. Anthony. T. Howard Miller, chairman of the membership committee reported twenty-five new members bringing the entire membership of this branch to two hundred thirty-four.

The regular meeting of the **Albany, N. Y.**, branch was held April 2, at the Community Center. The president, Mrs. George D. Bowks, presided. Interesting reports were made from the legislative bills and a report on and continued distribution of nine hundred mimeographed cards to different assemblymen.

A report was given on the address of Roy Wilkins at Temple Beth Emeth from the subject, "Minorities in a Democracy." The musical numbers were excellent and enjoyed by all. The branch is preparing to be represented in the state conference in May. The president also announced the coming of Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin in September to conduct the annual membership drive. George M. Oliver is recording secretary of the branch.

The **Steubenville, O.,** branch held its regular monthly meeting on Monday, March 20, at the Central Recreation Center. Rev. W. M. Buck, pastor of Phillips Chapel C.M.E. church, was guest speaker.

The president, Wilbert H. Williams, referred to the labor and industry committee a report for investigation of job discrimination on the P.W.A. projects and alleged jim-crow practices in the county jail.

Roy Wilkins, editor of THE CRISIS, was the guest speaker of the branch on Sunday afternoon, March 26. While here, Mr. Wilkins helped to reorganize and to plan more effective schedules for the various committees of the branch.

The **Paterson, N. J.,** branch, recently recently revived, elected permanent officers at the last meeting. Mrs. Fannie H. Curtis, wife of Dr. A. Maurice Curtis, prominent physician, was elected president by an overwhelming vote. Mrs. Curtis is a graduate of Cornell University, a former school teacher, and an active civic worker. She is also a member of the Interracial commission.

The nominating committee, with Benjamin Hocutt as chairman, presented the following for office who were elected unanimously by the members: Rev. Charles L. Tarter, pastor of the St. Augustine Presbyterian church, first vice president; Miss Frances L. Hill, of the Interracial commission and Welfare Board, second vice president; Miss Clara L. Smith, secretary of the Colored Central Republican Club and Assembly Clerk, secretary; and Mrs. Cacilia Johnson, church and civic worker, treasurer.

Also appointed were the following committee chairmen: Dr. A. D. Maxwell, membership; James E. Giles and Mrs. Cacilia Johnson, co-chairmen of finance; Miss Anita Flynn, Eastside high school instructor, press and publicity; Samuel L. Feldman, member of the advisory board of the College of Paterson and of the junior and senior chamber of commerce, and manager of The Mart, Inc., legislation and legal redress; William Young, president of the Tenants' League, labor and industry; Miss Nell Doremus, secretary of the Y.W.C.A., and Miss Florence A. Smith, school teacher, co-chairmen of education; and Mrs. Vivian Ellis, church and civic worker, and Madam M. Anderson Moseley, musical director of the Godwin Street A.M.E. Zion church and of the Department of Recreation, co-chairmen of entertainment.

Other members include Mrs. Grace Hocutt, Miss Louise Hutton, Conrad Sargeant, Elder J. I. Clark, Rev. A. M. Tyler, Miss Emily Tucker, Eula Cray, Mrs. Fillmore Smith, James Casely, J. P. Junco, Frank Griffin, Louis Travers, Leonard Gaines, Miss Constance Dotson, William Field, Jr., Mrs. Viola Adams, Mrs. Lottie Travers, Wendell Williams, Vivian Ellis, Mrs. Alice Davis, Mrs. Fanny Bradshaw, Henry Christopher, LeRoy Brown, Rev. George B. Riley and Mrs. Mattie Floyd.

Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary from the New York office and editor of THE CRISIS, met with the board of directors and advisory committee of the **Columbus, O.,** branch March 27. Mr. Wilkins, who was on his way to fill speaking engagements in other Ohio cities, Grand Rapids, Mich., and at his alma mater, the University of Minnesota, stated that this year the N.A.A.C.P. is emphasizing branch organization. Continuing the same line of thought, Mr. Wilkins made the following statement: "The N.A.A.C.P. is the only organization definitely committed to the task of securing and safeguarding the civil rights of Negroes. I want to commend the Columbus branch for its activity in this field and urge you not to give up the fight to gain your right to attend various theatres. The ladies auxiliary is to be complimented upon the very fine tea they gave a few weeks ago. And, too, I understand that the sororities have pledged their assistance to the local branch in a very important project which is being started. It shows that the community is supporting the branch."

Workers under the following captains report "excellent progress" in the 1939 campaign for memberships. B. E. Slaughter, Miss Doris Fleming, William F. Savoy, Dr. J. J. Carter, Miss Thelma Jackson, Earle A. Williamson, James M. Trotter, Rev. Sandy F. Ray, Mrs. Constance Nichols, Mrs. D. A. Whittaker. Jesse J. Jackson, Jr., general chairman, has announced that the campaign will be extended to April 10, so that those who came late to secure their supplies may still have ample time to compete for $50 in prizes being given away. Twenty-five dollars toward a trip to the annual conference in Richmond, Va., will be given to the person bringing the largest number of memberships over fifty. To the second goes a prize of $15 and to the third goes a prize of $5, and to each of the next five runners-up goes a one dollar bill, insuring a total of eight winners.

Officials of the Columbus N.A.A.C.P. joined Roy Wilkins, editor of THE CRISIS, at the anniversary banquet given to Rev. Jacob Ashburn for his 22 years as pastor of the Oakley Avenue Baptist church. B. W. Durham, president of the Columbus branch, says, "Columbus rejoices and pays tribute to Rev. Ashburn and his family because they have been outstanding in the civic life of the community in addition to their contributions to Hilltop life and activity." Many members of Rev. Ashburn's church belong to the N.A.A.C.P.

New Branches

On April 10 the national board of directors of the N.A.A.C.P. granted permanent charters to eight new branches in Alabama Florida, Indiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Virginia.

N.A.A.C.P. members in Florence, Sheffield and Tuscumbia, Ala., united to form a Tri-Cities Branch of the Association, with Norman T. Thomas, president; Rev. L. W. Mickeal, vice president; Robert Robinson, secretary, and Mrs. Bessie Foster, treasurer.

West Palm Beach, Fla., organized a branch with 102 charter members. William Mitchell is president; M. C. Speed, vice president; Miss Annie L. Motley, secretary, and James Williams, treasurer.

Dr. S. G. Gibbes, president; F. J. Pierce, vice president; A. P. Blakey, secretary, and William Cashwell, treasurer, are the officers of the newly organized Clifton Forge, Va. Branch.

At Surry, Va., the new branch was organized under the direction of the Virginia State Conference. Officers are F. H. Howell, president; W. M. Lamb, vice president; Mrs. Olivia V. Briggs, secretary, and Andrew Brown, treasurer. The Virginia State Conference has also organized a new branch in Gloucester County, Va., with G. Nelson Carter as president; G. McCurley Garnett, vice president; Miss Doris Stokes, secretary; Charles W. Young, assistant secretary; Joseph Perry, treasurer.

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Photo by Thompson Studio

Tea given by the Ladies Auxiliary of the Columbus, O., branch. Pouring tea, Mrs. Bonnie Whittaker, left, and Mrs. Ivey Holmes, right, co-chairman. Standing, left to right: Mrs. Edith McCawn, Miss Blanch M. Van Hook, Mrs. Constance Nichols, Miss Gladyce Taylor, Mrs. Jessie L. Dickinson, Mrs. Thelma Jackson, Mrs. Velma Davis and Mrs. Virginia Joyner

N.A.A.C.P. Youth Council News

Conference Call Issued

Plans for the youth section of the 30th annual N.A.A.C.P. conference in Richmond, Va., June 27 to July 2, are nearly complete. The first call to the 113 youth councils and 43 college chapters is already in the mail. Several councils have their plans under way to raise money through special efforts to send their delegates. Many others have written their assurances that they will be represented. The Detroit youth council has a vacation savings plan whereby they have been able to charter a bus to bring a delegation of thirty-five.

Present trends indicate that more than 350 delegates can be expected to attend the conference. Since the entertaining branch is in the South, it is hoped that the southern youth councils and college chapters will be well represented.

Among the new and interesting features of the conference will be four clinics on local youth programs and problems, a fellowship dinner, planned by the Richmond youth council, a boat ride under the auspices of the senior branch, the presentation of the Spingarn medal to Marian Anderson, and a debate on socialized medicine between the Detroit, Michigan, and Boston, Massachusetts, youth councils.

The youth section will be separate in the mornings, but joint meetings will be held with adults in the afternoon and evening. Youth Night, always a high point in the conference, will again be conducted by young people.

Spring Membership Campaigns

Our goal for 1939 is a youth membership of 10,000 within the Association. This goal is within reach if each council will take its membership campaign seriously. Spring always presents a great opportunity to conduct an initial drive for members or to supplement a previous drive. The Boston, Mass., youth council opened its drive April 16 in conjunction with the senior branch. Its goal is 500 members. Philadelphia promises to pass both Detroit and Boston when its campaign is completed. Cleveland, Richmond, and others report hopeful prospects. Be sure to make your report to the national office at the close of your campaign.

Philadelphia Wins Job Fight

A job campaign, initiated by the

Photo by Thompson Studio

The youth council of the Columbus, O., branch. First row, left to right: Betty King and Orinda White. Second row: Cordelia Neal, vice-president; Lillian Saunders, Janet White, treasurer; James Yarborough, chaplain; Marion Bannister, president; Charles Richardson, sergeant-at-arms; Isobelle Orr, secretary; Catherine Black, Ruth Carlton, assistant secretary. Third row: Magdelene Mackey, Harriet Johnson, Anna Mae Barton, Ruth Tribbitt, Bobbie Culvert, Emma Richardson, Lillie Jane Allen, Mary Cardwell, Lorain Hutson, Dorothy Bland, Surelia Brown, LaVerne Mackey. Fourth row: Louis Mitchell, Barbee Wm. Durham, Jesse G. Dickinson, Willard Jenkins, James Thomas, Marian Crawford, and Arnett Mitchell

REV. JAMES H. ROBINSON
Acting Director of N.A.A.C.P. Youth Work

Philadelphia, Pa., youth council some time ago, finally brought results when during the Easter holidays some Negro sales girls were placed in the five-and-ten cent stores, with a promise of regular placement as soon as a vacancy arises.

The newly elected officers of the council are: Frances Gardner, president; Howard Lloyd, vice-president; Earline Lloyd, financial secretary; Elizabeth Smith, corresponding secretary; Howard Jones, treasurer; John Gooden, membership chairman, Mrs. Susie Washington, adviser.

Gets Urban League Post

The Boston youth council is proud of its latest member to achieve success. Seaton W. Manning, a charter member of the council, was appointed Industrial Secretary of the Boston Urban League on April 1.

Despite taxing studies at Harvard college and Boston university, as well as work as volunteer probation officer, Mr. Manning found time to render invaluable service to the council. He conducted an intensive course in consumer cooperatives for the council, served on job and housing survey committees, was program chairman for

(*Continued on page* 154)

Branch News

(*Continued from page* 151)

D. T. Prioleau was chairman of the group which organized the Georgetown, S. C. Branch. Mr. Prioleau was elected president; J. B. Brockington, vice president; M. J. Richardson, secretary, and W. J. Wilds, treasurer.

In Jeffersonville, Ind., branch organization was initiated by Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, N.A.A.C.P. field secretary. The local members completed organization on April 7 and elected Walter J. McLean, president, and Mary Ellen Sheffey, secretary.

The new branch in Macon County, Missouri, selected the following officers: Arthur Williams, president; Bernard M. Brown, vice president; Leon C. Bradley, secretary, and J. T. Ancil, Jr., treasurer.

Other new branches and their officers are:

Aiken, S. C.—T. C. Crawford, president; Z. Townsend, vice president; W. M. McGhee, Jr., secretary, and John Jenkins, treasurer.

Sumter, S. C.—James T. McCain, president; Rev. W. D. Turner, vice president; Miss E. A. Howard, secretary; Dr. B. T. Williams, treasurer.

Bridgeton, N. J.—Rev. Daniel Lyman Ridout, president; Rev. E. N. Thornley, vice president; Mrs. Edna S. Graves, secretary; Emerson Steward, treasurer.

Jackson, Tenn.—Milmon Mitchell, president; Bertram Caruthers, vice president; Miss Millard F. Bond, secretary; Ray Preuertt, treasurer.

Ponca City, Okla.—Alphonso Jordan, president; Mrs. Naomi Rountree, vice president; Mrs. M. E. Osborne, secretary; Rev. J. P. Patterson, treasurer.

Farmville, Va.—W. A. Carter, president; J. W. Madden, vice president; Dr. N P. Miller, secretary; A. Helms, treasurer.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Rev. B. B. Evans, president; Dr. J. H. Presnell, vice president; Mrs. Sally J. Carr, secretary; C. W. Cansler, treasurer.

Postelle, Ark.—Rev. J. I. Bell, president; A. E. Marsh, secretary; J. M. Paige, vice president, and J. D. Smith, treasurer.

Detroit's Multiple Youth Councils

(*Continued from page* 146)

admiration and cooperation. This cooperation has developed to include financial assistance and representation upon the senior executive board. Probably the most important factor in the diagnosis is that program activity receives community support and attention.

A young man, a resident of the West Side, once went to see a young lady in the Eight Mile Road Section of the City. While sitting upon her sofa, hypnotized by her charms some neighborhood chap, possibly a rival suitor, obligingly punctured the tires of his automobile. In addition, upon his leaving, a group of irate friends of the local boy very emphatically mentioned the inadvisability of his ever revisiting that neighborhood. Although this is an extreme example, it is typical of one phase of intra-community conflict.

The Detroit multiple youth council system has changed this attitude in a large degree. Whole youth councils visit each other's meetings, interchange speakers, ideas, and cooperate, through the medium of the Central Youth Council Committee, in the promotion of city-wide activity.

Extends Work of the Association

The total membership of the Detroit youth councils is five hundred members. This, a substantially larger number than most youth councils in the N.A.A.C.P., tends to prove that the multiple system increases membership.

Not only does the multiple system increase membership, but it also develops more potential leaders. There are sixty-two youth council executives rep-

(*Continued on page* 155)

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BOOK NEWS and REVIEWS

NEGRO POETRY AND DRAMA. By Sterling Brown. Associates in Negro Folk Education, Washington, D. C. 142 pp. $.50.

The author's researches though not exhaustive, are fair indices of what the Negro has done in the field of drama and poetry. This scholarly treatise, while it may not reflect Negro life in its entirety is, nevertheless, a cultural contribution. The 200 years of poetry and 120 years of drama, dealing with those of sable hue have seen many changes and experiences in the constantly shifting scenes that have altered the lives of Negroes.

Poetry

One cannot help admiring those poets of yesteryear whom the author has chosen to discuss, especially Phillis Wheatley. A contemporary of Jupiter Hammond, she was not only outstanding among her race but was the first American woman poet to be recognized by the press. There is small reason to question Sterling Brown's assumption that Phillis Wheatley was a scholar of no mean repute. She was steeped in the masterpieces of literature, of mythology, and Pope's Homer.

George Moses Horton's was the most distinguished poetry between Wheatley and Dunbar. His environment, however, was by no means as conducive to literary productions as that of Phillis Wheatley. Nevertheless, the Horton family of North Carolina to whom he belonged was kindly and generous, and, as a consequence his poetry found its way to the press. In his extensive appraisal of Dunbar, Brown, momentarily subordinates such poets as himself, James Weldon Johnson, William Stanley Braithwaite, Leslie Pinckney Hill, Langston Hughes, Countee Cullen and contemporary women poets.

Johnson's is the best Negro poetry to date, surpassing that of Dunbar. Using as a basis, his genius, the lyrics of Dunbar, the sermons of rustic preachers, and inspiration from the classics, Johnson has given a new and powerful impulse to Negro poetry. His "Lift Every Voice and Sing" is among the great literary contributions which America has to offer.

Contrasting Cullen with Langston Hughes, Brown observes that "Cullen is traditional in form, whereas Hughes is experimental, substituting Sandburg for Keats," and that Hughes is motivated with the idea that his aim should be to precipitate social justice.

Modestly preferring to let his own poetry speak for itself, Brown dismisses his work with, "It is chiefly an attempt at folk portraiture of southern characters." In his volume, "Southern Road," he has concerned himself with the oppression of the southern Negro. Writing of this poet in 1935, Robert T. Kerlin stated, "Southern Road" is the most original and significant first book of verse by any Negro since Hughes' "Weary Blues" and Cullen's "Color."

Drama

The author points out that Negro drama is new, hardly a century old. It was not until after 1820 that it began to show signs of minstrel melodrama. Except for scattered examples, the Negro stage was in general disrepute with the more intelligent public and scarcely considered by critics and other people of letters. In the last decade of the century, musical comedy in the hands of a few trained Negroes virtually displaced the minstrel shows.

Interestingly enough, as Professor Brown may have suggested, James Weldon Johnson was among the group which aimed at bringing a higher degree of artistry to Negro songs and comic opera. The idea was to get away from the "coon songs" which had as their themes, jamborees, razors "with the gastronomical delights, chicken, pork chops and watermelons, and the experiences of their redhot mamas and their never too faithful papas."

The effort and influences of the versatile Negroes coupled with assistance from white producers and a rising number of actors, resulted in a better type of Negro drama. But it was not until Edward Sheldon, Eugene O'Neill, Paul Green, John Wexley, Paul Peters and Marc Connelly became interested in the Negro as thematic material that the merit of Negro drama was established.

The attention of these playwrights has been absorbed in the Negro's background which has been a continuous life of drama. The role that the Negro has played in the theatre is traced to the fact, thinks Professor Brown, that the Negro has become "more and more an integral part of American life and a disturbing problem."

The chapter entitled "Folk-Drama of the Negro" is an interesting discussion of (1) Paul Green's plays of Carolina soil; (2) "Porgy" by DuBois and Dorothy Heyward, with its setting in the slums of Charleston, South Carolina; (3) "The Green Pastures" which aims to reveal the Negro's conception of heaven where fried fish instead of milk and honey is the menu; (4) Frank Wilson's "Meek Mose," and John Matheus' "Ti Yette," a play relating the experiences of an octoroon girl "who boasts of the heritage of her father's people and loathes Negroes."

The author concludes his book with the chapter: "Realistic and Problem Drama," headed by Eugene O'Neill and his "Emperor Jones," the production that made both O'Neill and Charles Gilpin famous. Continuing with O'Neill, Brown comments on "All God's Chillun Got Wings," featuring the miseries of Jim Harris, who marries Ella Downey, a white woman of inferior stock.

Then there is "Stevedore" by George Sklar and Paul Peters, based on social protest and "They Shall Not Die," a reproduction of the Scottsboro trial.

Professor Brown has contributed ably to the subject, and his conclusions are constructive.

Note: This book may be ordered through The Crisis.

F. W. Bond.

Youth Councils

(*Continued from page* 153)

one year, filled speaking engagements in and out of the city, made radio broadcasts in the interest of the anti-lynching bill, and worked during membership drives.

The Boston youth council feels that at the age of 26 Mr. Manning has made an enviable record, one which it is proud to hold up as an example of what the youth of the N.A.A.C.P. are doing.

Robinson Praises Youth Groups

Rev. James H. Robinson, acting youth director, is pleased with the response that he has received to letters sent to youth councils and college chapters recently. His only regret is that the groups have been lax in informing the national office of some of their splendid activities. These records of achievement serve as a stimulus to other councils. In some instances, as the case of Boston and Detroit, a spirit of friendly rivalry prevails. These two councils correspond with each other, send congratulatory letters or telegrams on the occasion of some outstanding achievement, and exchange ideas on programs or local problems. This all came about from reading the reports sent in from time to time to The Crisis.

Sixteen Detroiters Get Jobs From Council Campaign

Several months ago, the Detroit, Mich., youth councils selected as specific objective for the year 1938–39 the project of "Job Opportunities." Conferences were held with other youth organizations contemplating a similar objective, the advice of individuals acquainted with the job situation in Detroit sought, and employment surveys in all communities were made, before the campaign was actively launched more than a month ago. Thursday, December 1, Edward Golden, the job campaign chairman, announced that sixteen jobs had been obtained by the youth councils and are now filled by Detroit Negro youths. The jobs for the most part fall into the skilled and semi-skilled classifications.

Names of the young people now holding these jobs as result of the council job campaign which is still being waged, are: Katherine Clifton, Roscoe McDonald, Sarah Graves, Sarah Thomas, Marcellus Ivory, Louis Wheeler, Alvin Jackson, Walter Thames, Woodrow Ross, Julice Wright, Ernest Lang, James Davis, Marilyn McDonald, Elizabeth McClenney, Lee Alma Roberts and Evelyn Foster. Mr. Golden and his committee, composed of Arthur R. George, Benjamin Kinitzer, Edward Barnes and James Davis, expressed its thanks to the *Michigan Chronicle* for its help in making the drive successful to date.

The youth council skit, "Salt of the Earth," written by one of its members, Miss Harriet Robinson, won second prize in the Delta Sigma Theta's annual Jabberwock at the Detroit Institute of

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Detroit's Multiple Youth Councils

(*Continued from page* 153)

resenting the six councils in Detroit. From this group has come some of the outstanding youth leaders in the city. Some of these are: Leonard Troutman, Mabel Ferguson, Nesbitt Patton and Eugene Hall of North Detroit; Charles Harris, Frances Leonard, West Side; Theodore Smith, Edward Golden, North End; Oliver Wilson, John Hill, Highland Park; Cleo Gee, Birdhurst; Pearl Walker, East Side; and Virginia Long, Brewster.

Senior-Youth Relationship

The Detroit senior branch for awhile looked askance at youth council activity. Ofttimes the attitude of the seniors was "quell and control the youth councils lest they wreck the association." That attitude is no longer prevalent. Blessed with an understanding senior president, Dr. James J. McClendon, the branch has cooperated and assisted the youth councils in all activity. For the past three months a committee has been studying all phases of the local youth work to ascertain how the senior branch can aid in promoting its development. The election of one youth member to the senior branch executive board and the appointment of three others exemplifies the recognition now given the youth in Detroit by the senior branch. This is a logical development, for it is the youth of the association who have the time and energy to devote to asso-

(*Continued on page* 157)

College and School News

(*Continued from page* 133)

alumnus of the college. The College library has received a donation of 263 volumes of political science books from Mr. J. C. Chunn, noted Atlanta sports authority. Alumni and students are actively campaigning to match the $50,000 conditional Rosenwald Fund grant dollar-for-dollar.

President M. S. Davage, **Clark University,** was guest speaker at the Rotary Club on March 13, and made what is said to have been one of the boldest presentations ever made of the conditions and needs of Atlanta Negroes.

President W. J. Trent of **Livingstone College** announces that for the second year the leaders of the A.M.E. Zion Church have brought $25,000 in cash to the college to complete a new building and pay off outstanding debts.

Lincoln University (Penna) has among its 340 students, fourteen native African boys from Nigeria and the Gold Coast.

The **Morehouse College** honor roll of 53 men who maintained an average of B or above during the first semester of the academic year, is headed by Leon Clark (Atlanta, Ga.), a junior, and Charles Maxey (Anniston, Ala.), a freshman.

Miss Madelon Battle is again on the honor roll of **New York University,** Washington Square College where she has remained throughout her College work. She is the daughter of Dr. Wallace A. Battle.

Youth Councils

(*Continued from page* 154)

Arts auditorium, February 24.

Miss Harriet Robinson, writer and director of the skit, accepted the prize of fifteen dollars in behalf of the N.A.A.C.P. youth councils. In the past two years that the youth councils have participated in the Jabberwock, they have been fortunate each time in winning one of the cash prizes.

Members of the cast were: Misses Frances and Louise Leonard, Messrs. Edward Barnes, Benjamin Kinitzer, James Davis, Aubrey Agee, Theodore Smith, Ralph Cazort and John Hill.

The Chicago, Ill., youth council held its second citizenship meeting recently at the Mme. C. J. Walker College at 47th and South Parkway. The topic for discussion was "The ballot, but what of the future."

Negro Insurance Week Set for May 8-13

May 8-13 has been designated as National Negro Insurance Week by the National Negro Insurance Association of which L. C. Blount, of Detroit, Mich., is president. During the week, the forty colored insurance companies are seeking to secure twenty million dollars in new business, and prizes have been offered to agents for the amount of new business written.

Also in connection with the week is a National Essay Contest for junior and senior high school students on the subject "The Relation of Insurance Service to the Economic Needs of the Negro." First prize is $100; second, $50; and third, $25.

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—Policies in force: 1,643,125
—Ordinary Insurance: $80,106,234
—Industrial Insurance: $181,961,766.63.
—Health and Accident Insurance: $26,895,069.37
—Employment: 8,150 Negroes
—Policies issued and Revived in 1936: $174,112,773.00
—Increased business, 1936: $65,645,466
—Increase in policies, 1936: 251,047

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Call It Social Security

(*Continued from page* 141)

served immediately by the brownskin Johnson. When the drinks were completely gone, Clyde urged his guests into the game room, across the vast hall, where the larger group dissolved into several, some to excitement over ping-pong; others to a more subdued interest in cribbage or bridge. Without fully understanding her own restlessness, and the growing feeling of sadness and regret of which she grew more conscious, Elaine strolled from group to group, her smile as vivid as her hair, coiled low on her creamy neck, her witticisms always evoking laughter, never resentment—secret of her charm and social success.

She had traversed the length of the room. Her cigarette was almost burned out, her restlessness at a new high. Without conscious reason or aim she was out in the hall again; and as though drawn by some unknown magnet, she continued slowly, more slowly, toward the library again. Pausing on the threshold, she stood, one slim hand clutching the door, her cigarette held near her mouth, her eyes drifting about the dimness of the room. Fire almost out . . . scent of food, drink, smoke, scarcely noticeable with all the windows open now . . . chairs pushed about, neglected. . . . The sound of deep humming and the clatter of dishes, out of sight at the other end of the room, made her aware of her reason for coming here; and she ran between chairs and footstools to Johnson's side.

"Oh Daddy! Daddy! What have I gotten us into!" she cried, ignoring his horrified expression, as she flung tweed-clad arms about his neck.

Firmly grasping her arms and forcing them to her sides, he looked sternly at her while he reminded:

"It's nothing to what you *will* have us into if you don't stop this foolishness." Tears in her eyes melted him completely, but just "in case," he fussed with assembling plates, silver and mugs on the tray, and continued:

"Honey, I wish to God I could make you stop worrying about me. Can't you see I'm happy?" His eyes ashine testified, his eager voice verified. "Why, working with those folks in Washington didn't hold a candle to what I'm doing here."

His voice ceased, but his thoughts raced about, crossed and recrossed the Atlantic, laughed with his lips and eyes when he thought of their background, looked about their present, speculated on their future. Elaine stood mutely caressing the sleeve of his coat, and silently agreed there was no turning back, no regrets for either. She had been born for this, white Negro that she was. He had been born for it—keen sense of humor, adventurous mind, connoisseur of bizarre situations. Try to tell him this wasn't better than old age pension, or social security!

"Honey, I've got some prayin' to do, I know. I *am* sorry about all these lies I've been telling; and all this fooling I've been doing of people who believe in us. But I know it hasn't hurt anyone. You got the man you love. You have security and a future that depends wholely on the way you handle this situation. If you lose, you lose what you want most—the man you love. Now get on back in there and behave yourself!"

When she hesitated, Johnson, who knew her so well, mumured, "Your ole Dad knows you love him. And I'm not a bit lonesome, honey; as long as I know you're happy, I'm happy too."

Back in the smoke-filled game room, swallowing repeatedly the lump that rose in her throat, Elaine strolled as nonchalantly as possible across to her husband's side.

"Darling, I do like these cigarettes," she drawled and leaned toward his lighter with the cool composure of an English gentlewoman to the manor born. She puckered smooth, full lips to release the fragrant smoke, and as she watched its spiral climb ceilingward, then to nothingness, she prayed silently that all her fears had just reason to go with it.

Detroit's Multiple Youth Councils

(*Continued from page* 155)

ciation work.

Program

The extensiveness of the Detroit program is another indication of the value of the multiple system. Parallel program activity is carried out simultaneously within each neighborhood group.

Thirty-four jobs have been secured through the Central Labor Committee since November, 1938. This committee has worked jointly with the council executives in contacting merchants and placing applicants.

Inter-council debates have been used as one medium of informing youth of the social problems confronting the Negro. This year, the subject: Resolved: "That the United States should create some system of socialized medicine," has been debated with enthusiasm and received with much interest throughout the entire city. Ten debaters, representing five councils, have presented the subject in churches, community centers, the Y.M.C.A. and at Council meetings. This type of activity has given youth council members an outlet for verbal expression and has stimulated greater interest in the association's program.

For two successive years the dramatics group of the central council, directed by Miss Harriet Robinson, has won second prize in the Delta Sigma Theta's annual Jabberwock. The plot of these skits dramatized vital points of the association's program on lynching and education inequalities.

Numerous educational exhibits have been placed in libraries, schools, churches and other public places. The young artist committee painted several murals for the Liberty ball in February which have received wide acclaim.

Effective mass meetings have enabled councils to focus attention on issues of local and national importance. At the time of the Jesse James incident, in February, 1939, the North Detroit council held a mass meeting which aided in crystallizing public opinion. A coroner's jury, subsequently called, blamed the Detroit police department with careless use of firearms. Similar meetings have been held in each council.

Careful observation of the experimental Detroit multiple youth council system leads to the conclusion that it is a success, and to the observation that this type of organization ought to be seriously considered in other large cities.

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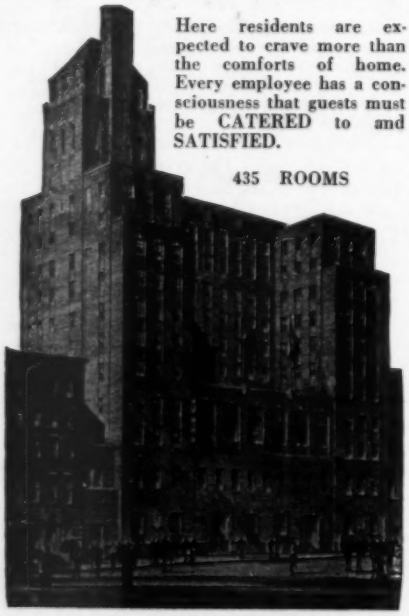

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New Control of Tuberculosis

(*Continued from page* 139)

apparently good health; by training those with the disease to cough or sneeze with the mouth or nose covered with a handkerchief or napkin; by teaching all who have what is frequently called a common cold to cough or sneeze with covered mouths; by having those with the disease expectorate in sanitary paper cups which may be burned; by the proper care and observation of children or adolescents who are victims or contacts; and by teaching the healthy the importance of the proper consumption of good food, adequate rest and exercise, and plenty of fresh air when at work, play, or sleeping. One cannot overemphasize the extreme importance of securing early medical advice for every ill-defined indisposition which is not thoroughly understood.

Formerly, when patients were admitted to sanatoria it was with marked reluctance that they entered the then so-called "Valley of the Shadow of Death," but today they see and know what institutions can do for them and therefore they enter with hopeful anxiety—"They Fear No Evil," for they are in many instances fully reassured.

Emanating from a wilderness beclouded with suffering and despair for many a dark century, we have a little enemy, the tubercle bacillus, the essential cause for tuberculosis, whose sagacious belligerance has curtailed the usefulness of mankind down through the ages. But now many of his secret maneuvers have become better understood and we stand ready to offset his deadly missiles with conquering humility to him but with a reasonable amount of pride for ourselves.

Although stimulated by the progress which has already been made, the culmination of our greatest ambition will not have been accomplished until we have relegated this lethal destroyer of human happiness to the cemetery of complete oblivion.

Much more remains to be done and will be accomplished if only those engaged in this worthy battle are given the hearty cooperation of their patients, adequate opportunity for clinical study, suitable material for scientific research and the necessary financial assistance from those in position to make the world a much safer place in which to work, play and have our being.

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